FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 045 *8 March 1982*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Mikhaylov Commentary on U.S., European Armament [PRAVDA 4 Mar] AA 1
U.S., USSR Stands on Arms Reductions Contrasted [Matveyev in IZVESTIYA 20 Feb] AA 3
Ponomarev Commentary on Disarmament Talks AA 6
Mozgovoy Attacks U.S. on Chemical Weapons [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 26 Feb] AA 7

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Booklet on Aid to Developing Countries BB 1
TRUD Denies Soviet 'Merger' With E. Bloc [Novopashin] BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

'International Observers Roundtable' 7 Mar [Bovin, Shishlin, Levin] CC 1
Jaruzelski Visit, Events in Poland CC 1
Reagan on Latin America CC 4
Lopez Portillo's Initiative CC 4
'Threat' of U.S. Intervention CC 5
U.S.-PRC Relations CC 5
Egyptian-Israeli Relations CC 6
Mikheyev Presents 'International Review' 6 Mar CC 7
TASS Reviews Soviet Central Press for 7 Mar CC 8
'International Panorama' on World Events [Fesunenko] CC 9
Further Reportage on Madrid CSCE Meeting CC 11
'Measures of Confidence' CC 11
Dubinin Speaks 6 Mar CC 11
'Continuation of Yalta' [TANJUG] CC 13
Ilichev Discusses CSCE Process, Future [Madrid EL PAIS 27 Feb] CC 13
U.S. Stand at Law of Sea Talks 'Untenable' [Kharkov] CC 15
IZVESTIYA Scores U.S. Criticism of UN CC 16
Attempts to Discuss Poland at ILO Conference Hit [Dragunov] CC 17
West, Not CEMA Must Aid Developing Countries [Borisov in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 9] CC 17
IZVESTIYA Comments on 'North-South' Issues [Kudryavtsev] CC 20

UNITED STATES & CANADA

ICA Activity Rises as U.S. Turns From Detente [Bolshakov in PRAVDA] A 1
U.S. Economic Moves Against USSR, Poland Scored A 1
AFL-CIO Stance on Poland [Zorin] A 1
Harm to Americans [Rusakov in PRAVDA 5 Mar] A 2
Need for Cooperation [Zhukov in PRAVDA 6 Mar] A 2
Motives in Pipeline Opposition [Sisnev in TRUD 3 Mar] A 3
Aganbegyan on Pipeline [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 24 Feb] A 5
LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Views U.S. Crisis [Kobysh, 24 Feb] A 6

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan-USSR Association Meets in Tokyo 3 March C 1

SOUTH ASIA

'Afghanistan Day' in U.S. 'Blatant Provocation' [Pakhomov] D 1
'Counterrevolutionaries' Blast Ministry in Kabul D 1
Afghan Trade Union Delegation Visits USSR [TRUD 3 Mar] D 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Polish Party-State Delegation's Visit Assessed F 1
PZPR, ZSL, SD Approval F 1
PRAVDA on Further 'Struggle' F 2
'Fruitful Links' [Averchenko in PRAVDA] F 3
IZVESTIYA Editorial [5 Mar] F 3
TRYBUNA LUDU Chief Editor F 5
TASS Roundup [PRAVDA 4 Mar] F 6
Warsaw Editor Lauds Journalistic Collaboration F 8
Reportage on Visit by Bulgaria's Mladenov F 9
Gromyko Talks, Departure F 9
Mladenov Comment on Talks F 9
Joint Communique [PRAVDA 6 Mar] F 10

WESTERN EUROPE

TASS Denies Soviet Submarine in Italian Waters G 1
Italy Reportedly on 'Threshold of Crisis' [IZVESTIYA] G 1
Schmidt Comments on U.S.-Europe Differences [PRAVDA 2 Mar] G 2
FRG's Genscher Arrives in Washington 7 Mar [Lyutyy] G 2
Tereshkova, Pastukov Delegation to Visit FRG G 3
FRG to Grant Visas G 3
Delegation Departs 6 Mar G 4
Shmyganovskiy Assesses Soviet-Finnish Relations G 4
Papandreou to Seek Solution to Cyprus Issue G 4

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Arabs Deplore Mitterrand Visit to Israel [Grechkov] H 1
'Vague,' 'Weak' Statements H 1
U.S.-Backed Israel Seen Menacing Lebanon [Potomov in PRAVDA 2 Mar] H 2
Israel Pressuring Mubarak To Visit Jerusalem [Peresada in PRAVDA 3 Mar] H 4

PDRY Trying 'Saboteurs' Trained by U.S., UK H 4
USSR-YAR Parliamentary Talks Held in San'a' H 4
Kuwaiti Envoy Gives National Day Reception H 4

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

National Elections Held in Guatemala 7 Mar K 1
Elections Termed 'Farce' K 1
Insurgent Leader Interviewed K 1
Growing U.S. Involvement in Latin America Hit [Kudryavskiy] K 3
U.S., NATO Caribbean Military Maneuvers Hit K 4
U.S. Plans for Caribbean Military Bases Cited [Kurdyumov in PRAVDA 3 Mar] K 4
U.S. El Salvador Policy Reported, Scored K 5
Kunayev Comments K 5
CIA-Prepared Coup Imminent K 6
Moscow Plant Workers Condemn Salvadoran Junta [TRUD 27 Feb] K 6
Trade Protocol for 1982 Signed With Cuba [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 9] K 7
PRAVDA Cites Castro Cable to Brezhnev, Tikhonov [13 Feb] K 7
Peruvian Ambassador Arrives in Moscow 11 Feb [IZVESTIYA 13 Feb] K 7

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Materials on 5 Mar Women's Day Rally in Moscow R 1
Opening, CPSU Greetings R 1
List of Leaders Attending R 2
Women's Day Marked by Meeting in Ashkhabad R 2
TRUD 'Information Report' on AUCCTU Plenum [6 Mar] R 3
Politburo Members Receive Oct Revolution Orders R 3
Shcherbitskiy Award R 3
Rashidov Award R 4
Awards of Order of Lenin Decorations Reported R 4
CPSU's Zamyatin R 4
Turkmenistan's Gapurov R 4
AFP Reports Sakharov Appeal for Writer Vladimov R 4

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Editorial on Nuclear Power Development [26 Feb] S 1
TASS Reports New Coal Deposit in Kazakhstan S 2
Berezhnoy Comments on Growth in Soviet Economy S 3

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments Reported for 2-5 Mar T 1
Latvian CP Plenum Discusses Fodder Production T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Explosion Rocks Moscow Space Factory 4 Mar [AFP] U 1
Further Report [AFP] U 1
Venus-14 Probe Lands; Project Described U 1
Report on Findings U 2
Launching of Cosmos-1342 Satellite Announced [PRAVDA 1 Mar] U 4
Polish-Built Research Ship Completes Trials U 4

MIKHAYLOV COMMENTARY ON U.S., EUROPEAN ARMAMENT

PM051541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 82 p 4

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov article: "'...Down to the Last European': How Washington Is Making its Partners Arm Themselves"]

[Text] Bonn, March -- Some children playing on waste ground in the outskirts of Luebeck suddenly came upon "buried treasure." Heavy rain coming in from the Baltic had washed away the soil, and some shiny little balls appeared on the surface. They were very similar to colored glass marbles, and the children immediately set about digging them up. It was only by a miracle that disaster did not strike. The "little balls" contained potassium cyanide. Other capsules contained a second component. The thousands of ampules discovered belonged to the stockpiles of Hitler's Wehrmacht and contained toxic substances now defined by a fashionable term -- "binary" gases.

It was as though history was reminding people of the sinister experience of the past. A material warning was dug out of Europe's soil by the hands of children. At about the same time the U.S. administration adopted a decision on the production of binary chemical weapons. How did Bonn react to this? The FRG Government greeted this news from Washington "with understanding," it was officially announced. And it is well known -- they say here that even the sparrows are chattering about it on the rooftops -- that the Pentagon intends the new means of mass destruction for the "European theater of hostilities." Apparently the Moloch of armaments, who has established himself in Washington, is exerting increasingly strong pressure on Western Europe.

The pressure has now reached an unprecedented scale. All possible levers are being brought into play in order to shift Western Europe from the position of detente and send it into reverse. The FRG, as the central state in NATO's European structure and a direct neighbor of the socialist world, is assigned the role of the main American nuclear-missile bridge head in the global strategy of confrontation. The meeting of the heads of state and governments of Atlantic bloc countries scheduled for 9-10 June this year is to be the moment of the "radical turn" for the FRG.

Mass indoctrination of politicians and businessmen is now underway in the FRG -- and, incidentaly, in other West European countries -- in the hope of persuading them to kneel at America's altar. The traditional annual meeting of Atlantic experts and politicians in Munich was indicative in this respect. The Washington delegation was the most high-powered.

Weinberger proposed that the European NATO partners take on a "fair share' of the American program for achieving military superiority and become more actively involved in the "division of labor" for establishing domination over the Near and Middle East and Africa (as a maximum West European participation with armed forces and as a minimum providing communications, shipments and interim weapons dumps for American troops, as well as increasing general armaments in Western Europe.

Rogers, for his part, specified that according to American ideas Europeans must in the future increase arms appriations not by 3 percent but by 4 percent annually (allowing for inflation).

Here is what West Europe's "fair share" of the general NATO arms race looks like. In the last 10 years it has increased from 22.7 percent to 41.6 percent. The European partners in the North Atlantic bloc provide 91 percent of the ground troops deployed on their territories and 75 percent of the air and tank forces. They are not passengers traveling without tickets on the "footboard of the NATO train." They keep more than 3 million soldiers under arms and are ready to double that figure in the event of an "exacerbation of tension." The lion's shape of NATO's European potential falls to the Bundeswehr. In relation to the population, the FRG provides twice as many soldiers as the United States.

The concentration of nuclear weapons on its territory is the highest per square kilometer. As for the American expeditionary corps in the FRG, it has the highest level of concentration of these mass destruction weapons: 1 warhead per 50 men.

So why is the American campaign of pressure on the European partners so persistent? The Reagan administration's aim is to drive its West European allies, above all the FRG, into a corner and prepare them for taking on the responsibility for the deployment of the new medium-range nuclear missile potential close to the socialist world's borders in Western Europe, and with it the main share of the risk of the "limited war" in Europe, far from U.S. territory, which is so desirable to Washington. The Reagan administration's military concept is aimed not at preventing clashes, the New York TIMES notes, but at "waging limited wars." The delivery of the Pershings and cruise missiles is to create the basis for Washington's strategic preparation for a war "down to the last European."

In light of the above, mention should be made of the paradoxical gulf between the growing alarm among the grass roots of the FRG population and the lack of concern with which the lethal dangers of American strategy are denied or camouflaged in Bonn's higher echelons.

A whole series of arguments are put forward here to justify the NATO decision on medium-range nuclear weapons, of which the most important are the following: First, the NATO missile decision allegedly "led to the talks" in Geneva; second, it is the "only means of exerting pressure" on the two participants in the talks "so as to persuade them" to reach agreement -- so anyone who is against the NATO decision is against arms limitation in Europe -- and third, whether the government of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] and the Free Democratic Party [FDP] stands or falls is associated with FRG support for or rejection of the NATO missile decision.

Let us take them in order. More than 10 years ago the Soviet Union proposed discussing the question of reducing nuclear facilities in Europe. The proposal was later repeated in 1979. Washington refused outright in both cases. The USSR proposed to the West that it should make no hasty decisions and should begin negotiations without delay. It expressed readiness to reduce its own medium-range nuclear facilities if the West agreed not to build up these weapons in Europe.

Instead of an answer, there was the well-known NATO decision on deploying new missiles in Europe. This decision, far from promoting talks, interrupted the process of extending the policy of detente to the military sphere. Moreover, as a group of scientists from Tuebingen University note in a study, after that decision "clear signs of a U.S. departure from the strategy of preventing war" and the transition to "new strategic options capable of engendering a sense of the possibility of waging war" emerged.

Nor does the thesis that the NATO decision was a "means of pressure" allegedly accelerating the attainment of agreement stand up to criticism. Pressuring the Soviet Union on the arms limitation question is like breaking down an open door. As for the other side, can the "threat" to begin deploying American missiles in Western Europe in late 1983 really "make" the United States reach agreement preventing that deployment?! For the Pentagon, the earlier the Pershings and cruise missiles are delivered to western Europe, the better. It is not the NATO decision that is keeping the United States at the conference table in Geneva but its fear of being exposed in all its militarist ugliness before the whole of Europe.

Nor does the third thesis hold water. The thesis asserts that the coalition government of the Social Democrats and Free Democrats and the NATO missile decision are Siamese twins. There is no denying that this decision placed the FRG ruling circles in a difficult position, and it could lead to disaster if the missiles really reach West German soil. People here realize that.

Chancellor H. Schmidt has long since disassociated himself from the description of him as the "father" of the NATO decision, stating that his initiative relates only to the second part, regarding the Geneva talks. In a recent speech in parliament he recalled that West German voters gave the Social Democrats and Free Democrats a mandate to implement a policy of detente and international cooperation.

The domestic political situation in the country is complicated by the stance of the leadership of the rightwing conservative bloc of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU]. Its leaders' desires are focused on how to bring down the present government, even with American assistance. They are prepared to sit on top of the American missiles, provided they can gain power in Bonn. Of course, this "change of guard" would be to the liking of the West German military concerns and the Bundeswehr generals, who are prepared to run at Reagan's heels in a crazy new pursuit of the specter of the "position of strength" policy. That is the only way to interpret the American-West German agreement equipping the Bundeswehr with new Pershings that is in preparation.

The desire to prevent the fulfillment of the advancing threat of the deployment of American medium-range nuclear weapons is, however, taking hold of more and more strata of West German society. The proposal for a freeze on these armaments for the duration of the Geneva talks is in the forefront. A significant proportion of Social Democratic orgaizations have adopted resolutions in favor of a moratorium as mandates for the forthcoming SPD congress. The antimissile movement is also growing within the FDP and in influential church communities.

The debate around the American policy of whipping up the arms race has caused the FRG public to reconsider how far NATO's "deterrence strategy" accords with West European interests in general. Even Professor Biedenkopf, a leader of the opposition CDU, expressed doubts about the Atlantic strategy, stating that it is hardly suitable if whole peoples could suffer for it.

FRG foreign policy, West German Communists demand, must be wholly subjugated to the country's interests and the aims of preserving peace and developing international cooperation.

A decade of detente has left a deep imprint in the minds of many people and created a sense of community in the European home and an awareness that it can only be kept whole and unharmed by common efforts.

U.S., USSR STANDS ON ARMS REDUCTIONS CONTRASTED

PM071533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Political Observer V. Matveyev article: "Geneva: Not Undermining the Foundations of Negotiations"]

[Text] The world public and the governments of many countries responded with satisfaction to the news that Soviet-U.S. negotiations on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe had begun in Geneva. The defusing of the nuclear powder keg that the center of the continent has become through the fault of the NATO strategists, has been a topical task awaiting solution for a considerable time now.

U.S. aircraft with nuclear weapons on board appeared on West European soil back in the late forties, and in 1953 artillery with nuclear warheads was delivered there from across the Atlantic. They were followed by Regulus, Honest John, Corporal, Sergeant and Lance surface-to-surface tactical missiles. These were joined by nuclear-tipped ballistic missiles of the Pershing I type with a range of up to 700 km, multirole F-3 and F-4 aircraft and A-6 and A-7 aircraft with nuclear weapons (on aircraft carriers). U.S. nuclear-powered submarines equipped with ICBM's were earmarked for NATO use.

The U.S. forward-based weapons were the reason for the emergency of Soviet medium-range weapons. In this sphere, as in others, the initiators of the arms race have been and remain U.S. militarist circles with their importunate idea of attaining military superiority over our country in their far-reaching aggressive objectives.

Everyone knows that as soon as the threat of the appearance of new, even more dangerous types of weapons emerges, the Soviet Union immediately suggests reaching agreement on a mutual basis and renouncing their creation. But, pinning their illusory calculations on their ability to lead in military technology, the U.S. ruling circles obstinately reject one such proposal after another.

It is worth recalling that back at the very start of the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, that is, in the early seventies, the Soviet Union advocated examining the question of curbing and limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. This peace-loving initiative from the USSR also met with resistance from the U.S. side.

Even after the initiators of a new round of the nuclear arms race in the United States had mounted the noisy campaign about some "Soviet superiority" in medium-range weapons as a smokescreen, the USSR repeatedly confirmed its readiness for talks and agreements on this problem in its most authoritative voice. Washington official departments did not even want to hear of such talks because the arms race machine had been put into top gear there. The United States was preparing qualitatively new nuclear missile armaments for deployment in West Europe: Pershing II missiles, with a range 2.5 times that of the Pershing I missiles, and cruise missiles capable of reaching targets at a distance of up to 2,600 km from their launch site at low altitudes.

It is clear from Pentagon reports that the development of cruise missiles began in the United States in 1972, but the first millions of dollars for the Pershing II missiles were appropriated back in 1969. Consequently, this work began in the United States several years before the Soviet Union started to update some of its own nuclear systems. Consequently, the above-mentioned U.S. missiles could in no way be a "response" to these Soviet systems but are being developed in an attempt to change the approximate parity in the military field that has taken shape in Europe in the United States' favor and to give the United States the weapons for a first strike. That is why Washington delayed the start of talks on strategic arms limitation in Europe, and I think that if it depended on the will of the U.S. ruling circles they may not have embarked on these talks at all. But they had to consider the increasingly powerful pressure in favor of these talks from the West European public -- pressure that also influenced the position of a number of countries that are U.S. allies.

In agreeing to conduct talks with our country the U.S. ruling circles resorted to an action that not only failed to promote the fruitful discussion of complex issues but erected grave artificial barriers on the path of businesslike discussion even before these talks began.

I am referring to the so-called "zero option" proclaimed by President Reagan with resounding pomp but without any desire for a realistic solution of the problem that takes the legitimate interests of the other side's security and of the principle of the parity and equal security of those taking part in the talks in general into account. The gist of this apology for a "zero option" is that our country should unilaterally dismantle all its medium-range missiles not only in the European part of the USSR but also in our country's eastern regions, which means missiles that have nothing to do with the problem of nuclear armaments in Europe.

What would have happened if the USSR had raised the question of the presence of U.S. nuclear weapons in the Far East, the Indian Ocean and other parts of the world at the Geneva talks? Surely this would not have facilitated progress in the discussion of the already complex question of limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

As a result of the implementation of the "Reagan plan" NATO would have a more than twofold advantage in terms of the number of medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles and a threefold advantage in terms of the number of nuclear warheads. Yet Washington unblinkingly alleges that this program is "a broad program of peace." The U.S. President declared this again in his statement on 4 February, that is, actually during the course of the Soviet-U.S. talks that had been initiated.

It was alleged that this plan was designed to promote "the speediest progress of the talks."

Who are these assertions aimed at? Surely the White House knows that many influential politicians in the West, and indeed in the United States itself, have described Washington's notorious "zero option" as at the very least demagoguery having nothing in common with a serious approach toward talks, whose speediest progress is expected by the broad public and many governments?

"President Reagan has declined to compare all the NATO countries' intermediate-range nuclear weapons delivery vehicles with the Warsaw Pact countries' analgous delivery systems," the eminent U.S. military specialist Tom Gervasi wrote in the New York TIMES. Therefore, this specialist concludes that Reagan's proposal is unfair. It has arbitrarily overstated the USSR's nuclear weapons and just as arbitrarily understated the number of similar weapons possessed by the United States, Britain and France. It had to do this to place some semblance of a "basis" under its widely publicized "plan." But there is no basis and the entire verbal edifice crumbles.

That is why, as L.I. Brezhnev noted in a talk with representatives of the Socialist International Consultative Council on Disarmament on 3 February, the initial stage of the Geneva talks is causing some alarm in view of the U.S. side's reluctance to seek a basis for a mutually acceptable accord. The "Reagan plan" totally contradicts the principle of parity and equal security.

As we can see, Washington's scheme is to use the promotion of proposals it knows to be unacceptable to the other side to block the way to an accord at the Geneva talks and doom them to marking time while the Pentagon spurs on preparations for a dangerous new spiral of NATO's nuclear armaments.

The U.S. position regarding the resumption of the SALT talks is characteristic in this connection. Washington is again avoiding the solution of this problem. It is avoiding it on all sorts of far-fetched pretexts, but it is a fact that there is an objective interconnection between problems of limiting strategic and "Eurostrategic" armaments. The absence of SALT talks is inevitably having an adverse effect on the talks on nuclear weapons in Europe and shows the obstructionist stance adopted by the Washington administration as a whole on the question of curbing and halting the nuclear arms race. No noisy declaration or splendid phrases will help here. They have no real content.

The military budget for the forthcoming fiscal year, which the U.S. Government has now submitted to Congress and under which the Pentagon will be allocated record peacetime appropriations for the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, graphically attests to the direction in which the designs of U.S. policymakers are turned. What do they care about a real "zero option" when Washington's main goal is frenzied militarization?

However, no matter how much the initiators of this course bulldoze their way they will have to encounter mounting resistance, even among those who think like them in Congress and among business circles worried by the emptying of the state coffers under conditions of the most serious economic recession in the United States since the thirties.

Another factor of considerable importance is the mass movement in the West European public in favor of the curbing of the arms race and against the Pentagon's dangerous militarist designs.

Europe is by no means doomed by some evil fate to be a permanent arena for the concentration of the most devastating weapons. There is a real alternative for ensuring that, not in the remote future but the very near future, matters will progress toward a reduction in the military confrontation on the continent: Embarking on gradual reductions of existing nuclear arsenals. This is the path suggested by the Soviet Union, aimed at reducing the two sides' present number of medium-range nuclear weapons by 2/3 by the end of 1990, to bring the number to 300 units for each side.

Our proposal to establish a moratorium on the further deployment of such weapons for the duration of the talks remains entirely in force. Finally, as a good will gesture our country expresses its readiness to undertake a unilateral reduction of some of its medium-range armaments in the European part of the USSR.

And if you have a real zero option in mind, then the USSR is prepared to agree on a total renunciation by both sides of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons targeted on sites in Europe and the renunication of tactical nuclear weapons on European territory. Without encroaching on anyone's security, the Soviet proposals lay a firm foundation for the Geneva talks.

How is Washington reacting to the USSR's constructive new initiatives? Speaking at a press conference, a State Department spokesman alleged without proof that in assessing the overall correlation of forces in Europe the Soviet side is basing its arguments on "the selective use of data." Then he expressed dissatisfaction at the fact that the USSR includes in the range of questions under examination the corresponding British and French nuclear armaments. How could it be otherwise? Can we discount over 250 British and French missiles and aircraft that carry nuclear weapons? In advocating that, it is the U.S. side that is in fact practising a "selective approach" to data that must be strictly counted, for it is a case of the vital interests of the security of the Soviet Union and its allies.

While declaring Soviet nuclear weapons to be "most menacing," the same official U.S. spokesman did not have a word to say about the U.S. ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads that are already deployed in West Europe, nor about the U.S. aircraft carrying nuclear weapons, which are there too. Yet there is a total of 700 of these aircraft. Where is the objective approach in this?

As we can see, all these maneuvers and ruses by U.S. diplomacy, which has erected artificial barriers on the path of already complex talks, are dictated by the desire to give the go-ahead not to the progress of the Geneva talks but to the plans to build up new U.S. nuclear missile armaments in West Europe with a view to disrupting the military parity prevailing there. Washington should realize that the other side will not tolerate talks on such an important problem being used as a screen for a dangerous new twist in the arms race.

PONOMAREV COMMENTARY ON DISARMANENT TALKS

LD072132 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] The reply given by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Soviet president, to the call of the Japanese writers against nuclear warfare has been assessed by world public opinion as fresh convincing evidence of the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union. Radio Moscow commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes that the reply of the Soviet leader confirms the firm policy of the Soviet Union on the basic problems of today. This is dictated by the concern for eliminating the threat of war and for strengthening the foundations of universal peace. "Together with you," the Soviet leader stresses in his reply, "I resolutely condemn the mad ideas of the permissibility of the use of nuclear weapons, even for so-called limited objectives." It is precisely this doctrine, which envisages, for example, making Western Europe into one of the theaters of war with the use of the nuclear weapon, that U.S. President Ronald Reagan, State Secretary Alexander Haig and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger are advocating.

However, only naive, far-from-reality people can believe that the flames of a thermonuclear catastrophe will not set fire to their homes, even if they are far away from the source of the fire. The legitimate question arises: Is there any sensible alternative to the nuclear madness? Certainly there is. This is the path of negotiation, the path of disarmament. It is well known that the Soviet Union never was the initiator of the arms race, and it was not our country that was the first to create the nuclear weapon.

This was done by the United States. The Soviet Union, on the contrary, is ceaselessly advancing concrete and realistic proposals aimed at curbing the arms race, at disarmament. Our country proceeds from the premise that nuclear confrontation cannot be a way of resolving international problems or bilateral relations. The blame for the worsening world situation lies at the door of the American administration for its course of trying to achieve military superiority.

The Washington leaders have embarked on a new spiral of the arms race in the hope of, as they like to reiterate, economically to wear out the Soviet Union [sentence as heard]. This is not the first time that an American administration has tried to apply such strong-arm measures, and each time their efforts have failed. And Leonid Brezhnev has said that even if it should prove necessary the Soviet nation will find the possibility of making all additional efforts to do everything necessary to ensure their country a reliable defense. The arms race, however, is not the path leading to peace. Our planet, as it is, is overloaded with mass annihilation weapons. A further accumulation of ever new armaments alone is becoming extremely dangerous. It is precisely this abundance of super-destructive weapons which is helping the birth in the minds of the American strategists of such doctrines as the strategy of so-called warning nuclear explosions, the first strike, pre-emptive strikes and so on.

Never since the Second World War has the situation in the world been so serious. The United States is developing and putting into production qualitatively new types of mass destruction weapons. It is delaying the resumption of the talks on limiting strategic weapons. It is obstructing the Soviet proposals directed at improving the international climate. The Soviet Union proceeds from the promise that the unleashing of a thermonuclear warfare would be a crime leading to a catastrophe for the whole of mankind. In this situation, the policy of negotiation, the policy of dialogue, which the Soviet Government is pursuing is not for some temporary considerations but the only sensible path. The Soviet Union believes that priority should be given to the task of achieving rapid and constructive results at the Geneva Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. It is also necessary to accelerate the resumption of Soviet-American negotiations on limiting and reducing nuclear armaments. The Soviet Union is ready for this at any moment, while the United States is endlessly postponing a dialogue on this question.

The readiness of the Soviet side for dialogue with Washington also concerns the resumption of talks on banning chemical weapons and on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean. The Soviet Union likewise does not see any reason not to apply analogical measures to the Pacific Ocean. The Soviet Union is persistently working to achieve practical results in curbing the nuclear arms race. Here the Soviet Union is ready to reach agreements not only on the complete termination of all tests of nuclear weapons but also agreements on ending their further production, on reducing and then completely liquidating their stockpiles. What is especially important, as Leonid Brezhnev has stressed, is that the Soviet Union is ready to examine without bias any and all proposals of the other side on disarmament.

MOZGOVOY ATTACKS U.S. ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

PM031247 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Feb 82 p 3

[A. Mozgovoy article under the general heading "Poisoners" and the rubric "U.S. Chemical Weapons Are a Threat to Mankind": "Poison for Europe"]

[Text] What is the most urgent task facing the U.S. administration? Solving the unemployment problem, perhaps, or averting the deepening industrial recession? It seems not. Setting up large-scale production of the latest toxic chemicals is what is "extremely important for" U.S. "national interests." At any event, this is how it is stated in President Reagan's letter to Congressman O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Republican administration has set course for intensive chemical war preparations. It is planned to spend $810 million to this end in fiscal 1983 and the entire U.S. "chemical rearmament" program is costed at $6-10 billion. A considerable part of the resources will be spent on purchasing so-called binary munitions. Here is how their effect is described by REUTER's Washington correspondent K. Hanson: "A colorless and odorless gas affects the nervous system and causes vomiting and convulsions. Death by asphyxiation ensues in a few minutes."

That same Hanson reports that the Pentagon intends deploying poison weapons at U.S. and British air force bases. In turn, the Italian press writes about the preparation of dumps in Verona and Vicenza to receive poison chemical weapons from overseas, that is, binary charges primarily intended for deployment within the U.S. forward-based facilities in Europe. By all accounts, Washington has long been harboring plans to saturate NATO arsenals with the latest neuroparalytic gases. This is why the United States stubbornly refused to conclude an international convention which would ban chemical weapons for many years. "At the same time," Britain's NEW SCIENTIST notes, "one can see a clear activation of the use of the information media to instill in people the idea that the next European war will be not just nuclear but also chemical."

Why are Pentagon strategists campaigning so zealously for binary weapons? This question has been answered by the British biologist Steven Rose: "Chemical weapons," he states, "are reminiscent of neutron bombs, since, while killing people, they do not damage property or buildings." Consequently this is again a question of a "purely capitalist" weapon that kills everything living but preserves everything dead -- material valuables.

Toxic chemicals are relatively cheap. American experts reason cynically that chemical warfare is the most "economical" method of killing. Meanwhile, scientists have calculated using computers that if neuroparalytic gases are used in Europe the ratio of civilian to troop losses will be 20:1. The plans to transform whole continents into gas chambers demonstrate once more the real value of Washington's hypocritical verbiage on "human rights."

Washington's monstrous schemes have provoked indignation throughout the world. The Netherlands Parliament has opposed the deployment of chemical weapons on the country's territory. A wave of protest has rolled across other NATO countries.

The United States has undertaken diversionary maneuvers to cool passions. It has been stated that at the same time as it is producing binary munitions the United States is ready to hold talks on banning them. This is an old trick! The decision to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe was staged in exactly the same propagandist way. It is well known that Soviet-U.S. medium-range nuclear missile talks are marking time through Washington's fault and that American concerns have begun the mass production of "Euromissiles" at the same time. So why bother to invent them? The Geneva disarmament committee has received specific proposals on banning the development, production and stockpiling and on destroying existing stocks of chemical weapons for examination. There is also a draft convention on this question.

The formula of "arming in order to disarm" is utterly false. An unrestrained arms race, including chemical arms, will yield its initiators no dividends and will strengthen no one's security. A lasting peace can only be achieved by seeking solutions geared to implementing realistic disarmament measures, including banning chemical weapons. The Soviet Union advocates just that.

CEMA BOOKLET ON AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD051216 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar, TASS -- The amount of foreign trade done by the member nations of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance with the developing countries has grown more than 15 times over the last two decades. The share of Asian, African and Latin American countries in CEMA's trade turnover increased from 7 to 12 percent in the period between 1960 and 1980.

These figures are mentioned in the booklet "Cooperation of CMEA Member Countries and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance With Developing States", published by the CMEA Secretariat in Moscow.

The CMEA (its members are Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia) has been invariably striving to expand equal and mutually beneficial cooperation with developing countries, the booklet says. In this way it helps the young states to carry out measures promoting their social, economic and cultural development in line with their national interests, to strengthen their positions in the world economy, to gain freedom from oppression by imperialist monopolies and to eliminate colonialism.

It is said in the booklet that the importance of cooperation with socialist countries is increasing for developing states in the conditions of an unstable capitalist market and economic difficulties. The socialist crisis-free economy ensures a growing demand for goods produced in young states. This helps mitigate the adverse effects of world market upheavals on the developing countries.

The CMEA countries supply developing states with equipment they need for their national industry. Thus in the seventies, machinery accounted for over one-third of all exports in terms of value. Deliveries of equipment to young states increased in 1980 almost 13-fold in comparison with 1960.

TRUD DENIES SOVIET 'MERGER' WITH E. BLOC

PM071229 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 February 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article entitled "Scholars in the Role of Falsifiers" by candidate of philosophical sciences Yu. Novopashin. The article, under the rubric: "Warning: Ideological Sabotage," quotes Western 'ideologists" who allege that the USSR is preparing for an economic, political and cultural "merger" with the socialist community countries. Novopashin refutes this, claiming that socialist cooperation focusses on the integration of "national economic complexes." He concludes that the "imperialist propaganda" campaign is geared toward "discrediting" the socialist community's "internationalist" character.

'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE' 7 MAR

LD071900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 7 Mar 82

["International Observers Roundtable" with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, all-union radio commentator on foreign political affairs]

Jaruzelski Visit, Events in Poland

[Text] [Levin] Good day, esteemed comrade listeners. We will begin our conversation today with the results of the visit by a Polish party and state delegation to the Soviet Union, a visit which was one of the most important events in international affairs last week, a visit of significance going far beyond the bounds of that week. There has been heightened interest of late in what is taking place in Poland and what is taking place around Poland. That is quite natural. The country is going through a difficult period in its development. It is experiencing considerable difficulties. Imperialist forces have definitely been hoping that they would be able to turn Poland away from the path of socialist development and, frankly speaking, they are still hoping to do so.

In this respect the visit by the Polish party and state delegation, headed by Comrade Jaruzelski, has again demonstrated the futility of those hopes, has shown that the PZPR is taking the initiative in its own hands, and has shown that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, who are loyal and reliable friends of Poland, have not left it in the lurch and are not doing so. The visit yet again confirmed the inviolability of the positions of socialism in Poland and in the community of socialist states as a whole.

[Shishlin] I would say that there is more than one complex problem facing the Polish comrades. There are many open questions. The first question is, of course, a political question -- namely, the restoration of the PZPR's leading role and the restoration of confidence of the masses in the party -- the confidence of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia. That is unquestionably the foremost political question. This question is all the harder to resolve in that the antisocialist forces, who have shaken the socialist structure of the Polish state over, properly speaking, 16 long months, have not disappeared since 13 December. The representatives of these antisocialist forces are not concealing the fact that they are definitely hoping to get their revenge.

Of course, the situation changed radically following the introduction of martial law in Poland in accordance with a national decision. Nevertheless, martial law does not of itself eliminate the crisis. It removes or extinguishes conflicts and cools passions, but the Polish state still has to resolve problems, above all, political problems. The Polish comrades are responding to this question with the decisions of their seventh plenum -- the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum.

There is another very difficult problem facing the Polish comrades and the Polish people. This is an economic question. The Polish economy is now in a very serious state. If we look at current output of the main types of production in Poland, we see that in some areas the Polish economy has fallen back to the level of 1968, in other areas to the level of 1970 and in other areas to the level of 1974. The economy is currently suffering from shortages of raw materials and the disruption of communications between enterprises. And, of course, all those long months of continual strikes and continual interruption of the working rhythm of enterprises have had a ruinous effect on the state of the economy.

[Levin] Nikolay Vladimirovich, in this connection I would like to note that special attention is now being paid in Poland to reports about work successes, indicating that work is beginning to go according to plan. The Polish comrades are drawing attention, first and foremost, to the successes of the miners, since the coal industry is both the main source of fuel and the main source of foreign exchange. In this respect I would like to quote one statistic. Since the beginning of this year the miners have extracted 30.5 million tons of hard coal, in other words 3.84 million tons more than during the first 2 months on 1981. So progress is being made.

[Levin continued] But this can be no more than one of the swallows that foretoken the spring, and this swallow, no doubt, does not make a spring in the Polish economy.

[Bovin] I should like to note two points in connection with these economic issues. An economic reform must now be carried out and it is no doubt doubly hard to carry it out in the extremely difficult situation which obtains there, compared with what it would have been in normal circumstances. And, I repeat, the imposition of these two processes -- on the one hand, the hard and difficult process of stabilizing economic development, and, on the other hand, the change in the whole economic mechanism which is being superimposed on it -- all this is going to be quite difficult. One can say that in advance.

And there is a second important point, also to do with the economy. Mixed Soviet-Polish working groups of specialists have now been set up at different branches of industry, and our comrades are making a specific examination of the situation in individual industries together with their Polish comrades, and they are deciding what is needed; where, for instance, raw materials or other things are needed, in order to smooth out the most important hitches which exist there at the present moment. This is specific assistance being rendered by us to our Polish friends.

[Shishlin] The crux of the activity of these working groups is that Polish industry -- and Poland has quite a strong industry; Poland has been in the top 10 industrially developed states -- the problem is that these enterprises are working considerably below capacity. [sentence as heard] Our comrades are seeking possibilities for perhaps additional Soviet orders for these enterprises in order to stimulate more intensive work by these enterprises, something which would of course be advantageous both to Poland and to our country.

And to continue this economic topic, it must be said that the complete answer has not yet been found. But they are feeling their way toward an answer, and of immense significance here, of course, was the recent visit to Moscow by the Polish party and state delegation.

[Levin] Three main areas of cooperation -- inasmuch as economic questions are of particular significance for Poland -- now stand out on the basis of the results of the visit. First, cooperation in the sphere of surmounting the problems and difficulties which have arisen as a result of the discriminatory measures imposed by the United States and a number of other Western powers. The second area is cooperation for the coming 2 or 3 years, the tackling of current tasks, so to speak, and, third -- long-term decisions, decisions connected above all with the development of cooperation within the CEMA framework. And it is a very telling fact that our Polish comrades are now saying that CEMA has demonstrated its vast possibilities and that the path of integration within the CEMA framework should have been followed more intensively, and since this was not done previously it must be done now.

[Shishlin] This is true in principle, but overall the main flaw in the economic policies of the former Polish leadership was that they deliberately pointed Poland in the direction of developing cooperation with the West, and, generally, economic ties with the West.

[Bovin] This is of course quite normal, but it is all a question of degree -- they did it to the wrong degree.

[Shishlin] And as far as CEMA is concerned, I should like to say that, yes, opportunities within CEMA are great, but the utilization of these opportunities is not just a matter for two socialist countries; it concerns each CEMA member. If there are open questions, these questions must be posed and mutually-acceptable solutions mutually sought. There is also a third open question, a cardinal question. It is, I would say, an ideological question. After all, people have been confused by these events... [interjection by Bovin indistinct] ... A lot of people have been deceived, a lot of people have got into a muddle.

And the real difficulties of everyday life and so on give rise to definite frames of mind in society, and for these reasons the PZPR and the Polish leadership are striving to reply to all these problems and all these questions, not verbally, but with real action.

[Bovin] The ideological problems cannot be resolved with the help of any kind of military measures, or martial law. Here, an enormous role -- the principle role -- is played by the activation of the party, the activation of its political work. And this process is also now gradually gathering pace. The party is becoming increasingly active in tackling its main task -- creating some kind of complete break -- something which, altogether, is the foundation of all the other positive processes which will follow.

[Text] [Shishlin] Yes, and in this sense the high degree of exactingness toward the party members and the party as such, which was proclaimed at the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum is of course a very healthy factor and sign that this activity is progressing.

[Levin] In this connection I should like to recall the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, spoken at the dinner in honor of the Polish party and government delegation. Comrade Brezhnev said: The aspiration of the PZPR and its allied parties to purge the practice of socialist construction of all that is superfluous and alien to the nature of socialism is completely understandable. Your concern about the restoration of the vanguard role of the party of the working class and your long-term, durable orientation toward raising the political activity of the working people and toward the cohesion of the masses are natural. The development of genuine democracy does not weaken socialism, but infinitely augments its strength. This task is now being resolved by the Polish comrades, and the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum made a very important step on the path to its resolution. And another factor to which it is worthwhile paying attention is the international significance both of the latest events in Poland and of the visit to the Soviet Union by the Polish party and state delegation. I think that the words of Comrade Jaruzelski spoken at the seventh plenum about martial law in Poland having become in essence a state of antiwar are full of very lofty meaning. Since the attempts [as heard] were thus frustrated, the hopes of imperialist circles to tear Poland away from the community of socialist states, to disturb stability in Europe and to disturb the correlation of forces in the world were also frustrated. This shows very convincingly that the hopes of the imperialist circles in the United States -- hopes which have so far been embodied in very specific matters -- to hinder socialist development in Poland have also failed. These failures for the irresponsible policy of the United States, are, I would say, very indicative. Schmidt, the FRG chancellor, recently said that if certain people are really striving to tear Poland away from the other socialist countries, then they should not mention it. If there are such ideas in their heads, then they ought to realize that they are living in the last century. In our time, any attempt to separate any country from the Warsaw Treaty -- while there exist two systems and two paths -- would be a dangerous operation of the highest degree. This is a sober opinion and it is probably indicative, first and foremost, as a reflection of a realistic approach to present international events. And I think that U.S. policy is characterized to a great extent by the absence of such realism. This is to be seen not only in Europe, but also in Latin America.

[Shishlin] I would look at this statement by Schmidt from another angle, perhaps. Moreover, we know that there are also unpleasant features in West German policy, even when it is a matter of attitudes to the events in and around Poland. I think that in Schmidt's statement, a growing disagreement between the allies of the United States and today's Washington is perceptible.

And this disagreement is perceptible through the wide spectrum of international problems, and, in this respect, what you have already mentioned is characteristic -- the way that the attitude of the Europeans is now being formulated to the approach to the questions of Central America and the Caribbean Basin, as stated by the United States. As is known, Reagan has made, one might say, a program speech on relations with the countries of that region.

Reagan on Latin America

This speech was a strange one, to put it mildly. The President claimed that the peoples of that zone, together with the Americans, have professed the same ideal of freedom for 400 years -- although one has to mention that America is not that old. Well, this speech was in fact quite imperious, hardline, and directed against progressive regimes in that zone.

[Bovin] Here there is one important detail which should be mentioned. In Reagan's overall view of the world all processes -- In El Salvador, for example, or Cuba, Nicaragua -- are, generally speaking, the intrigues of communists, the intrigues of Moscow. That is how he sees the situation. That approach is indeed visible in his speech. But a different approach is also to be seen in that speech, an awareness that all these problems are connected with the backwardness of this region, with an obsolete social structure, with the presence of almost medieval latifundia, and so on and so forth. So, Reagan is trying to include some economic aspects in this (?extremely archaic) political course of his. He declared that the United States would give economic assistance to those regions to prevent social unrest and to extinguish any that already exists. One has to say that it is this aspect of Reagan's speech which is, generally speaking, greeted in West Europe -- at least on the verbal level -- with understanding.

Another aspect of Reagan's speech was not greeted with understanding either in Europe or even in Latin America. This is its anti-Cuban tenor, to the effect that although we will help all the regimes which we want to help, Cuba, for example, or Nicaragua, are another matter altogether. We will put them on one side. And Lopez Portillo, the Mexican president, for example, stated forthrightly that such an approach, which mixes up economics with ideology, is unacceptable. However, that's what the current situation is. At the moment it is difficult to say how the situation in El Salvador will develop. Elections are scheduled for 28 March, as you know, comrades. As it happens the Americans, together with the Salvadoran junta, are now trying to drag in as many observers as possible, to get representatives of other states to come and to confirm that the elections have been held in what they term a free atmosphere.

But this is precisely where these disagreements with the Americans have shown themselves. The majority of European states which have been asked by the Americans to send observers, have refused to do so because they realize that these elections will, of course, be quite undemocratic.

Lopez Portillo's Initiative

[Shishlin] Perhaps we should now speak not just about Lopez Portillo's proposals for smoothing out relations between all the countries in that region, but also about the Cuban reaction to Lopez Portillo's speech. Fidel Castro sent a special message to Lopez Portillo in which he expressed solidarity with many constructive ideas put forward by the Mexican president. And Lopez Portillo's ideas are, generally speaking, welcomed in Managua. Admittedly, the Nicaraguans have their reservations because they are obliged to think about their own security, about sufficiently...

[Bovin] interrupts] About the army...

[Shishlin] ...sufficiently strong armed forces, since they are encountering real challenges, military challenges from the United States and those countries which are acting like U.S. minions in that region.

[Boven] It is characteristic that Reagan did not say a word about this Mexican proposal in his speech. Everybody drew attention to that.

[Shishlin] Here again there are real differences in the approach of the Europeans to these questions and in the approach of the Americans. Some time ago it was none other than President Mitterrand of France who, together with the Mexican president, recognized the patriotic forces in El Salvador as forces expressing the point of view of the majority of the Salvadoran population. As it happens, Mitterrand, and also ruling circles in West Germany have always drawn attention to the one-sided nature of U.S. arguments that the problems of Central America and the Caribbean basin are caused by outside forces and not by those obvious internal processes which are tearing at those societies suffering from the legacy of decades of colonial plunder and violence actually perpetrated by U.S. policy on those small neighbors. It is a pond containing sharks and sardines. The sardines no longer want to be sardines, while the shark wants to remain a shark.

[Levin] I think that this speech of Reagan's is also to a certain extent intended to be a political screen, for the real plans of the United States. After all, after Reagan's speech, Secretary of State Haig addressed the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. He alleged that the partisans in El Salvador are not only receiving weapons from Cuba via Nicaraguan territory but are also under outside control and command. He denied that the war in El Salvador is being fought by Salvadoran patriots against a pro-American junta -- a junta which enjoys the support of the United States, which relies on U.S. advisers, which is following U.S. prescriptions in perpetrating the most brutal violence against the population. Instead he alleged that outside forces are interfering, interference which the United States should stop.

'Threat' of U.S. Intervention

The mechanics here are quite simple. The United States invents some myth. Then it importunately foists it upon everyone. Then, proceeding from the assumption that it is no longer a myth but some real fact, it builds its further policy from it. And the threat of American, direct American interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador, intervention by the Americans, has been clearly growing of late.

[Bovin] Say what you will, the Americans still get goose pimples about Vietnam, and, incidentally, they perhaps understand this better in the Pentagon than in the State Department. They will send advisors, and will probably increase the number of advisors there for the time being. They will send military technology, although there might be difficulties here with Congress, in particular: The reason they are not introducing troops there is not because that is the way they want it, but the situation simply does not allow them to do so. They are forced to take this situation into account, despite the noisy daredevil nature of all the statements which are being made. They are forced to take this situation into account.

[Levin] But, for the time being, the situation remains sufficiently acute and...

[Bovin interrupts] That's true. That's true.

[Levin] ...And Haig's statement is enough to make one very, very wary. The policy of the Reagan administration is primarily characterized just by the fact that it does not very much take realities into account, and does not very much proceed from reality. But, life is life, and it forces one to take a sufficiently serious attitude to it.

U.S.-PRC Relations

Perhaps the development of American-Chinese relations recently may serve as an element of a more serious attitude, even by Washington, to actual reality. As you know, it was recently the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Shanghai Communique. This date was marked, although somewhat modestly, but I have the impression that the United States is attempting to smooth over disagreements which have arisen recently with Beijing. These are primarily over the question of weapons supplies to Taiwan.

[Bovin] But this smoothing over is clearly not succeeding because, for this, the Americans have to step the supply to Taiwan of military technology and armaments. This is what the Chinese are demanding as a minimum, but Reagan, proceeding from both his ideological and economic considerations, and the strategic status of Taiwan itself, is ready to make some minor compromise. He has already made one by refusing to sell modern technology to Taiwan. Nevertheless, he is insisting on the preservation of relations with the people of Taiwan, as they say, in accordance with the treaty which was adopted by the American Congress. Therefore, I cannot now perceive how the Americans and the Chinese will find a way out of this situation. However, there are rumors that some kind of secret talks are now being held in Beijing.

[Shishlin] Not talks. They are stressing that they are discussions.

[Bovin] All right, discussions, but this is interesting: In connection with this 10th anniversary, Reagan exchanged letters with the Chinese premier. Well, in such diplomatic letters everyone talks about being in favor of the further development of relations. On the following day there was a statement by the XINHUA news agency which, in essence, cancelled out all these fine words. The statement begins thus: This year, when 10 years have passed since the publication of the Shanghai Communique, Chinese-American relations have entered a critical point. And this communique [as heard] reflects reality far more accurately than these evasive diplomatic letters by statesmen.

[Shishlin] Incidentally, I have the impression that these diplomatic letters were also specially prepared, because these letters in themselves were clearly also the subject of some sort of discussions between the Americans and the Chinese. Why? Because at first it seems that simply some kind of American-Chinese joint statement was intended on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Shanghai Communique. Then, in the letters of both Reagan and Zhao Ziyang, the endings are similar. They speak of the readiness of the sides to overcome their disagreements.

[Levin] It is true that there is more rhetoric in Reagan's letter.

[Shishlin] Well, if this was done in a major key by Reagan, it was purely in a minor key by Zhad Ziyang. I would simply like to say that, of course, there may be disagreements between the United States and China, disagreements of a real and definite magnitude, but of course it is also of real magnitude that both Beijing and Washington are nevertheless manifesting an aspiration to overcome these disagreements -- but each at the other's expense. Each one wants to haggle so as to get as much as possible from the other.

Egyptian-Israel Relations

[Levin] The situation in the Near East is also becoming a tangle of contradictions, both for American policy and between immediate neighbors. You will know that there is a discussion under way now about a visit to Israel by President Mubarak of Egypt. Moreover, Israel has categorically raised the question of Mubarak visiting Jerusalem during his visit, and, by his presence, by his visit, hallowing, so to speak, the annexation of the whole of the city by the Israeli authorities. So far, Mubarak is refusing to visit Jerusalem. He is being rebuked by the supporters of the Camp David accord -- above all the Americans -- for taking a step sideways, for adopting a near provocative position with regard to Israel. There are hints that this is the wrong move on the eve of the Israeli departure from the Sinai Peninsula and that he is thus, allegedly, putting a question mark over whether Israel will acquit itself of its obligations. The picture is of course extremely clear: The Israelis would like to tie Mubarak hand and foot before their departure from Sinai. But he does not want this: He wants to keep the various issues separate.

[Shishlin] Two things dominate in Mubarak's political views at the moment. First, the continuation of the Camp David process, and second, the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people to the formation of their own state.

[Bovin] And this is where his views diverge fundamentally from those of the Americans and, naturally, Israel. To my mind, there is no chance of any compromise here. And as for how Mubarak will later try to extricate himself from this situation, that is another matter, and we ought to talk about that after 25 April, when his hands really will be untied.

Mitterrand Visit to Israel

[Levin] Yes, the knot is getting more and more tight in the Near East at the present time. And there are wide-ranging repercussions for the overall situation as a result of the visit to Israel by President Mitterrand of France.

[Bovin] Well, Mitterrand's position on this is as follows: The French say that they want equally good relations both with the Arabs and with Israel, that they will be truthful both to the Arabs and to Israel. And so Mitterrand tells the Arabs that they must recognize Israel's right to existence, and he tells Israel that the Palestinians have the right to their own state. This is of course a very complex standpoint because it gives rise to rebukes both from the Israelis and the Arabs.

[Levin] To sum up, we can perhaps say that simplified assessments are always very dangerous and one has to pay for them in the end. This is typical, above all, for the policies of the Washington administration: Its simplified -- I would even say simplistic -- approach to a whole series of world problems in the final analysis brings unpleasantness for the United States itself. There is only one way to resolve complex international problems -- the path of constructive and business like talks, the path which takes account of the interests of all the interested countries and peoples, the path of peaceful coexistence in the broadest sense of the word. This path was lent support during their Moscow talks by the leaders of the Soviet Union and Poland. This path found still further reaffirmation in the results of the talks in our capital between Mladenov, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, and Comrade Gromyko, our own minister of foreign affairs. This path enjoys the unanimous support of all the socialist states, and they pursue this line consistently and unwaveringly.

With that, our program is at an end. Thank you for your attention, esteemed comrades. All the best.

MIKHEYEV PRESENTS 'INTERNATIONAL REVIEW' 6 MAR

LD061618 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1315-1330 GMT on 6 March carries the "International Review" program presented by Viktor Mikheyev.

The program opens as the camera shows Mikheyev speaking about the events of the past week. He says the week was marked by meetings of leaders of socialist countries and new Soviet peace initiatives and appeals. He adds that the situation in the world is still troublesome because of the imperialists who stand behind all the acts of terrorism and violence against democracy. He then goes on to speak about these events in detail citing Brezhnev's letter to Japanese writers. Miheyev then gives a brief summary of Brezhnev's message. Mikheyev goes on to speak about the visit of the Polish party-government delegation to Moscow as the camera provides shots of Brezhnev, Tikhonov, Chernenko and other Soviet leaders meeting Jaruzelski and other members of the Polish delegation. Mikheyev then speaks about the Polish delegation's statement and about the joint Soviet-Polish communique.

Mikheyev then proceeds to talk about events in Central America during the past week. With the camera supplying supporting clips he says the junta in El Salvador carried out punitive operations in the Guasapa Volcanao region. Noting President Reagan's comments on extending aid to the Caribbean area, Mikheyev says that the purpose of this is to conceal the extent of U.S. aid to El Salvador. He observes that the capital of Guatemala looked like a fortress under seige during the past week.

He says that the situation in that country is worrying Washington and that Washington intends to stifle the people's movement there with arms. He adds that the American military are supervising U.S. punitive operations in Guatemala just as they are in El Salvador.

Turning to Mitterrand's official visit to Israel, Mikheyev says that Mitterrand went to Israel to show that he can talk the same language with Israel and the Arab countries. He notes that the French press says Mitterrand believes that France can maintain good relations with both Israel and the Arabs. Mikheyev goes on to briefly discuss Mitterrand's statement to the Israeli Knesset with the camera providing shots of his speech. Mikheyev then speaks about the negative reaction of the Arab countries to Mitterrand's visit to Israel.

Mikheyev goes on to speak about the situation in South Africa and talks about protest against Apartheid which took place in Johannesburg as the camera shows shots of people picketing a building in Johannesburg. Mikheyev notes that U.S. NATO bloc countries support the South African regime.

Turning to President Reagan's speech in Los Angeles on the economic situation in the United States, Mikheyev says that the U.S. Government leaders are just figureheads. He says that the real power lies in the corporations and with the capitalists. Mikheyev also briefly mentions Secretary of Defense Weinberger's testimony to a Senate subcommittee on military expenditures. He says that this testimony is intended to indoctrinate the people to make them obedient to the ruling circles.

Changing the discussion to an examination of events in Lebanon he says that Israel has been concentrating its troops on the Lebanese border. He then speaks about terrorist acts perpetrated against Lebanese towns.

Mikheyev concludes by briefly speaking about the detention by the Canadian authorities of a GDR aircraft of the Interflug company. He then goes on to comment about the opposition in the FRG to U.S. weapons deployment plans.

TASS REVIEWS SOVIET CENTRAL PRESS FOR 7 MAR

LD070612 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Press Review

[Text] Moscow, 7 Mar, TASS -- PRAVDA's leading article is devoted to the new outstanding triumph of Soviet science in the peaceful exploration of outer space -- the successful accomplishment of the Venus study program by two Soviet automatic stations. Foreign experts point out, the article says, that the research serves peaceful purposes and the interests of the whole of mankind. "This is how it will be in future as well: Soviet people unanimously and with conviction support our party's and the Soviet state's course towards securing that space expanses be clear and free of weapons of any kind and towards ruling out a militarization of outer space."

Newspapers carry commentaries and international comments on the Soviet automatic stations' flight to Venus.

The newspapers highlight tomorrow's International Women's Day. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA tells about Velentina Vityazeva, rector of Skytyvkar University. The same newspaper carries dispatches on discrimination against women in the USA.

Boris Averchenko, the author of PRAVDA's weekly INTERNATIONAL REVIEW, commenting on the results of the visit to the Soviet Union by the Polish party and state delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, emphasizes that the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic "firmly condemn and reject interference by the USA and other capitalist states in Polish internal affairs."

The news analyst points out that notwithstanding the complicated conditions of the international market and the unfavourable economic situation, the CEMA member-states remain far ahead of capitalist countries in the dynamics of economic development.

Sergey Filatov comments in the same newspaper on the growth of unemployment among the youth in capitalist countries.

"SOVETKSYA ROSSIYA" runs a reportage by Alexander Prokhanov on the Mozambican Government troops' fighting against the bands of the so-called "Mozambican National Resistance," the activities of which are directed by the racists of the Republic of South Africa.

Tomas Kolesnichenko writes in PRAVDA about the rightless position in the USA of people with Latin American descent.

The militarization of the FRG is the subject of a military-political review in "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" (RED STAR). "The support for the U.S. adventurist militarist course in the name of Atlantic solidarity runs counter to the striving of an overwhelming majority of the West German population for an end to the arms race and for lessening war danger in the centre of Europe", the newspaper emphasizes.

Yevgeniy Veremey comments in "SELSKAYA ZHIZN" (RURAL LIFE) on the abominable practice of depriving the citizens of West Germany of the right to work from political motives. "The progressive forces of the FRG point out that the 'bans on employment' contradict the country's Constitution and the provisions of the final act of the European conference," the commentary says.

"KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA" runs a commentary by Genrickh Borobik on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's speech before the delegates to the Organization of American States (OAS).

'INTERNATIONAL PANORAMA' ON WORLD EVENTS

LD072232 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 7 March carries its "International Panorama" program, presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko. Fesunenko begins by saying:

"Last week began with an event which focussed the attention of the world. The party-government delegation of the Polish People's Republic visited our country on an official and friendly visit on 1 and 2 March. Together with you, we carefully followed the progress of the talks, acquainted ourselves with the materials dealing with the delegation's visit, read the texts of the speeches of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Wojciech Jaruzelski at the dinner in the Kremlin, studied the joint Soviet-Polish communique which summed up the outcome of the meeting. Analyzing these materials, I would like first of all emphasize the atmosphere of warmth and solidarity which permeated the talks of the Soviet and Polish leaders, and the spirit of optimism, and belief that the present difficulties suffered by fraternal Poland will be necessarily overcome with the disinterested and internationalistic aid of the Soviet people, and the peoples of other socialist countries. As Comrade Brezhnev said, behind today's difficult day we can see tomorrow's better day. We have helped socialist Poland with all we can and we shall continue to help.

"The second point I would like to draw your attention to is that the Soviet and Polish leaders have resolutely condemned and rejected the interference of the U.S. and other capitalist states into Polish internal affairs.

"Other international problems were also discussed during the talks and the readiness of the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic to continue to fight for the cause of peace, and fight against the threat of nuclear war was emphasized. I shall remind you that during the dinner in the Kremlin in honor of the Polish delegation, Comrade Brezhnev said we have chosen the road of the struggle for peace once and for all and the imperialists' provocations and threats will not make us deviate from this road."

Fesunenko refers to Brezhnev's reply to the appeal by Japanese writers and about reaction in Japan to Brezhnev's reply, with the camera providing shots of a procession in Japan.

Fesunenko goes on to say that the aggressive course followed by Washington contrasts with the Soviet policy. He introduces a report from Washington which deals with the Senate's discussion of the U.S. budget, with the camera showing Weinberger while Fesunenko says he is furiously defending the new budget.

Fesunenko then says complex and interesting processes are now taking place in France. He talks about the change of government and the radical changes which that brought to the socioeconomic policy of the French Government. Fesunenko speaks about the coming process of decentralization, and then says the greatest changes are taking place in the economic field where communists are in power and then goes to speak about reforms introduced in the health service. He introduces correspondent Potapov's report from France:

Potapov speaks about the nationalization of French banks and about opposition to the measure by financiers. Potapov speaks about a communist, (Georges Valbon, mayor of Bovigny), being appointed head of the coal industry. Potapov notes the changes in the town under a communist mayor. Camera cuts to shots of session of the coal industry council, and Potapov interviews (Valbon) about his appointment. The camera shows Fesunenko speaking about France's economic troubles and about the French economy being affected by Reagan's financial policy and high U.S. interest rates, and then he speaks about unemployment in France, Britain, the FRG and introduces a report by Viktor Glazunov:

Viktor Glazunov reports on the FRG's economic troubles, and unemployment in the FRG, concentrating on unemployment in Dortumundt with interviews with some unemployed. Glazunov also deals with unemployment in Mainz. Camera cuts to shots of SPD meeting in Gottesberg and shows Helmut Schmidt addressing the meeting, with correspondents speaking about various employment programs put forward by the government.

Fesunenko speaks about unemployment in Belgium and introduces a video report on a mass demonstration in Liege. He then goes on to speak about Egypt's economic troubles and about the emigration of the labor forces, quoting figures in this connection. He says the foreign monopolies are hindering the construction of new industrial enterprises in the country and the creation of new jobs for workers.

Cairo correspondent Andrey Popov deals with the food problems, one of the most important ones in Egypt. Camera shows Popov saying the food problem is very acute in Egypt, an agricultural country. He cites data on food imports and says there is little land suitable for agricultural production in Egypt. He notes the need for new water resources for land reclamation and speaks about the agrarian reform by Nasir which was canceled later. He then speaks about the position of the farmers, the growth of towns, and the loss of agricultural land as a result. The camera shows the new agriculture minister speaking about plans at press conference for journalists. Camera cuts to shots of land reclamation in progress.

The camera shows Fesunenko speaking about foreign policy problems of Egypt and the entire Near East region. Fesunenko says the main problem now preoccupying Egypt is the coming evacuation of Israeli troops from the Sinai Peninsual and the return of the territory to Egypt. He then speaks about the results in the Israeli Knesset on the vote of confidence. The camera shows Begin speaking at the session, cutting to the shots of Israeli troops removing objectors to withdrawal from the Sinai. Fesunenko says that at the same time Begin is trying to frighten Cairo and is insisting on the Egyptian president visitng Jerusalem. Fesunenko says American units of the multinational force have already arrived, while the camera provides a supporting clip, with Fesunenko saying that contingents from other countries will join the force.

Correspondent Tsvetov speaks about the BOOK OF LIFE magazine and interviews the magazine's editor about the purpose of the magazine, the research being done, and about its appeal for women readers. The camera cuts to disabled people, with Tsvetov saying their disablement is the result of faulty products. The camera cuts to shots of personnel in various laboratories testing various kinds of products while the magazine editor shows the kinds of tests being carried out. The magazine editor says the magazine does not publish advertisements from companies whose goods do not pass their tests.

Correspondent Myakota presents a feature on a young singer from Sao Tome island, with the camera showing the 12-year old singer singing and being interviewed by correspondent Myakota.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MADRID CSCE MEETING

'Measures of Confidence'

LD051806 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Madrid, 5 Mar, TASS -- The editorial group of the Madrid meeting continued at its session a debate on the issue of the mandate for the convocation of a conference on building up measures of confidence, security and disarmament in Europe. The debate was started on Tuesday on the initiative of the socialist countries.

Polish representative W. Konarski recalled that the Polish delegation had put forward the proposal on the convocation of such a conference. He pointed out that the idea of the conference had the support, in particular, of a number of foreign ministers, who addressed the Madrid meeting in February.

Franz Czeska, head of the Austrian delegation, recalled that the Austrian foreign minister had also supported the idea of the conference. The Austrian representative stressed in his speech the importance of examining questions pertaining to that problem, and expressed the opinion that it is necessary to concentrate efforts on coordinating the provisions concerning the first stage of the conference, which will examine measures for building up confidence and strengthening security.

Maltese representative Ambassador E. Saliba expressed satisfaction with the business-like course of work at the session of the editorial group and stressed the significance of reaching agreement on the mandate of the conference.

A number of considerations in connection with the drawing up of the mandate was expressed by representatives of Bulgaria, the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

Dubinin Speaks 6 Mar

LD061400 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Madrid, 6 Mar, TASS -- The follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe continues its work in the capital of Spain.

A plenary session of the meeting on Friday was addressed by Yuriy Dubinin, deputy head of the Soviet delegation, the ambassador of the USSR to Spain.

Having pointed out that the work of the Madrid meeting proceeds against the background of a serious complication of the international situation, the Soviet representative emphasized the necessity of a particular care for everything positive that has been achieved in international relations in recent years.

In application to the situation in Europe and in particular to the proceedings of the Madrid meeting, the Soviet delegate said, the matter concerns first of all care for the all-European process and for the Final Act signed at the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

A whole historical period preceding the signing of the Final Act showed all too convincingly that cold-war policy will not only fail to solve contentious problems but also aggravates the problems, complicates the international situation in Europe and brings relations between states into such a labyrinth a way out of which is difficult to find.

The success of the European conference, on the contrary, showed in bold relief the resultativeness of settling differences on the basis of negotiations and reasonable compromises.

The results achieved along these lines are so considerable that within a comparatively short period of time they have substantially changed the aspect of inter-state relations in Europe in the political, economic and other fields.

The Soviet representative recalled the main goals of the European conference: to strengthen security and cooperation in Europe. It is natural, he said, that the peoples of the countries participating in the all-European process have a right to expect that the Madrid meeting will focus its attention on the attainment of these lofty goals. And it must be noted that in the preceding months of the work of the meeting a good deal has been done in this respect. In so doing the participants in the meeting relied on the experience of the European conference, the success of which was achieved not through imposing views of some delegations upon others but on the basis of taking into account the opinions and interests of all countries and with common consent.

We here, the representative of the USSR went on to say, heard lots of pronouncements that at the Madrid meeting there arose a complex situation which ostensibly rules out a possibility of productive work. The Soviet delegation has already repeatedly set out its view of the causes why such a situation arose in Madrid and clearly pointed to the culprits of that, to those who are blocking the Madrid meeting and preventing it from directing its work into a businesslike channel. He emphasized concern over the fact that there are forces which are deliberately undermining the basic principles of European stability and cooperation, seeking to stop the development of the all-European process and are poisoning the dialogue atmosphere.

The genuine interests of the peoples and Europe imperatively call for something else -- that the work of the meeting be done in the normal channel. It is essential to redouble efforts to bring the Madrid meeting back to the road of constructive work.

The Madrid meeting is a diplomatic forum the work of which must be conducted in accordance with the universally accepted rules. As is known, the search for and elaboration of reasonable universally acceptable compromises constitute an integral element of the proceedings of any diplomatic conference. Thus how the European conference worked. [as received] It proved a possibility of coordinating the political will of the participating states and of achieving on this basis sound compromises which are of benefit to peace, without whittling away distinctions in ideology and social system.

There is a basis to make the Madrid meeting a success -- a draft final document tabled by the neutral and non-aligned states. It opens up a real opportunity to achieve compromise disentanglement concerning all the sections of the Final Act.

The delegations of the GDR and Romania also called for business-like work. An Austrian representative voiced concern over the situation which has developed at the meeting and emphasized that each delegation bears its share of responsibility for the outcome of the meeting.

The delegations of Canada, Britain, and Portugal once again made demagogical attacks on the policy of socialist countries in an attempt to keep and strain the tense atmosphere which has developed as a result of the obstructionist policy of the USA and a number of NATO delegations.

'Continuation of Yalta'

LD071638 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1631 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Madrid, 7 Mar TANJUG -- The CSCE is a logical continuation of Yalta, claims Gen Konstantin Mikhaylov, the Soviet representative to the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). His statement makes one come to a queer conclusion that the CSCE's task is to maintain the spheres of influence in Europe as created by the Yalta agreement.

Gen. Mikhaylov set forth the above Soviet stand in an interview the Madrid daily EL PAIS carried today.

As is already known, the Madrid meeting is in an impasse now as a result of the so-far fiercest clashes between the superpowers and their blocs in the CSCE process. For this, Mikhaylov shifted all blame on to the Western side because it artificially raised the Polish question at the Madrid meeting.

ILICHEV DISCUSSES CSCE PROCESS, FUTURE

PM051219 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 27 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev, head of Soviet delegation at Madrid CSCE Conference: "CSCE: Place of Confrontation or Cooperation?"]

[Text] World public opinion and, of course, the peoples of Europe primarily, are displaying keen interest in the progress of the talks at the Madrid meeting. This is very natural, since it is a highly important political forum.

The Helsinki CSCE, convened on the socialist countries' initiative, conducted the necessary political appraisal of World War II and confirmed the complete groundlessness and historical failure of the policy of force. Those taking part in the conference drew important conclusions from the course of history in recognizing the inviolability of the borders of all the European states resulting from World War II and subsequent development.

The Helsinki agreements comprise a long-term program of activity for states. Their aim is to give Europe a new image and to transform it into a region of lasting peace, guaranteed security and stable multilateral cooperation. The results of the Helsinki CSCE, oriented toward the future, offer the peoples the prospects of peaceful cooperation in politics, economics, science and technology, culture and information and contacts among people.

The results of the conference initiated an important stage of detente.

The Helsinki agreements -- a genuine charter of European peace and security -- are of extraordinary importance for Europe. The Final Act, as L. Brezhnev said, "like the UN Charter, facilitated civilization's progress to higher standards in international relations." It can be compared to a breakwater standing against everything that was undermining the foundations of detente.

The Madrid meeting was convened with the aim of continuing with the process begun in Helsinki. By its nature the current conference is aimed at helping confrontation to disappear, specifically in Europe. The issues discussed within the forum directly induce the representatives of the states taking part to improve their mutual relations, strengthen security and cooperation in Europe and develop the process of detente in the future.

What is the current state of the talks?

In mid-December, on the eve of the Christmas break, many delegations, including ourselves, believed that the long path we had traveled now lay behind and that we had ahead of us just a few meters. Indeed, as regards the substance, the essence of the Madrid conference, this assessment remains valid. The delegations did not return to Madrid with blank sheets of paper. All those taking part have before them the draft of the final document, prepared by the group of neutral and nonaligned countries. On the admission of most of the delegations, that draft is a sufficiently good bases for the future final document.

A considerable part of the draft comprises sections and principles already approved, corresponding to all the directions of multilateral cooperation among states. It also contains the neutral and nonaligned countries' proposals for resolving the contentious issues. Of course, we cannot say that each and every one of the words in the document corresponds to our stance; we disagree with some formulations. But, in my opinion, the 35 delegations have met again in the Spanish capital precisely in order to settle some problems which were left unresolved.

Solutions Must Be Sought

But in order to resolve them it is necessary to work and to seek solutions acceptable to everybody. However, the United States and the NATO countries are refusing to do so. Instead, they are imposing the polemic about an issue unrelated to the Madrid meeting.

I would like to ask the following question: Is the duty to advance the process of strengthening security and cooperation compatible with confrontation? Of course not. There is no need to demonstrate that covering up the confrontation with quotations from the Final Act and, even more, using it as a weapon of interference and pressure and for intensifying tension, contradicts the letter and spirit of the Helsinki agreements.

It is no secret to anybody that there are those who do not wish to accept willingly the path which Europe laid down for itself in the Final Act. This does not correspond to the line laid down to achieve military supremacy through the unprecedented arming of Europe. How can one concern oneself about security and development of cooperation in Europe when, in other global plans, it is given the role of being the theater of military actions?

Nor is it necessary to dwell on the fact that the attempt by one or several states to shake the Madrid conference, dictate their own will and organize a trial of this or that signatory state of the Helsinki agreements endangers the entire machinery of the European process.

In his 31 July 1975 speech at the Helsinki conference Brezhnev said: "Very important conclusions for the future follow from the results of this conference. The most important, embodied in the final document, is: Nobody should attempt to dictate to other peoples, basing himself on foreign policy considerations, how they should conduct their internal affairs. The people of each state and they alone have the sovereign right to resolve their internal problems and lay down their own laws. A different attitude is a dangerous ground for international cooperation." These words are especially topical today.

As is known, this time the events in Poland and the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by the NATO countries are being used by U.S. diplomacy as a weapon to the detriment of the policy of detente and cooperation.

The U.S. militarist circles, violating the most elementary rules of international relations, are not only interfering in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic but are seeking to turn it into a constant hotbed of tension in Europe.

Threat to Europe

They have unleashed an unprecedented political and ideological hysteria to hinder the normalization of the situation.

Washington is seeking to bind other Western countries to its expansionist political line, without pausing to consider the harm it would thereby cause to their national interests.

Such conduct is a grave act of interference in a sovereign state's internal affairs, which assails the foundations of European cooperation. An attempt is thereby being made to erase everything positive that has been achieved in the course of detente and of the Madrid conference -- something which is incompatible with the spirit and letter of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act.

Never have the European process and its future been so threatened as now. The transformation of the Madrid conference center into an arena for bouts of "psychological warfare," using lies and slander as weapons and sovereign states whose foreign and domestic policy is not to the U.S. liking as a target for attacks, could gravely harm the process begun in Helsinki. That is why the Soviet delegation and those of the fraternal countries are doing everything possible to prevent this.

Against Interference

The Soviet Union declares itself resolutely opposed to any attempt at interference in the Polish People's Republic's internal affairs, including any made in an international forum such as Madrid. If the normal course of the talks were blocked because of the attempt to use the conference for destructive purposes, contrary to the European peoples' real interests, the entire responsibility would fall on those who are carrying out these actions.

It would be a good thing for the West, including the United States, to realize that peace and tranquility are necessary for all the states taking part and not only for the countries of the socialist camp.

The path toward a positive outcome for the Madrid conference is not confrontation and futile polemics but a search for appropriate solutions for everybody for the sake of peace and security.

The Soviet delegation believes that a fruitful culmination of the Madrid conference, with the approval of a substantial final document, containing a resolution to hold a conference on confidence-building, security and disarmament measures in Europe, would be of great importance for improving the political atmosphere in Europe and in the world as a whole.

The Soviet delegation is prepared to make its constructive contribution to joint efforts to achieve this aim.

U.S. STAND AT LAW OF SEA TALKS 'UNTENABLE'

LD061016 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 6 Mar 82

[By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Mar, TASS -- The eleventh session of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference opens in New York on March 8. The U.S., having set itself against the international community, boycotted the previous session. This time the U.S. decided, after almost a year-long interval, to return to the participation in the conference's work. However, judging by everything, the USA by no means reconsidered its obstructionist course and did not draw realistic conclusions from the serious criticism aroused by U.S. stand among most of U.N. member-nations. The newspaper New York TIMES reported on Friday that the U.S. delegation to the present session will bring with it 43 pages of demands concerning a system for the development of seabed resources and the establishment of an appropriate international authority.

In other words, the USA is returning to the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference so to say, with a stone in its bosom. Washington, as is seen, intends to continue to show its disregard for the accords reached by more than 150 countries and disrespect for the interests of the majority of states of the world community who strive to secure the adoption of a draft comprehensive law of the sea convention at an earliest date.

The draft convention which creates a firm international law basis for regulating cooperation of states in the use of sea expanses and resources has been the result of eight-years-long intense work, compromises and mutual concessions. At first it was endorsed by the United States itself, too. At present the Washington administration would like to make the participants in the conference, in point of fact, rewrite certain sections of the agreed-upon draft convention, and first of all, the provisions concerning a system for the development of seabed resources.

It has long been established that the seabed interior affords considerable reserves of nickel, copper, cobalt, manganese and other types of strategic raw materials. Big U.S. monopolies which are closely connected with the military-industrial complex seek to seize and divide the vast sea expanses and the sources of raw materials. They obviously dislike those provisions of the draft convention which limit the production of economic minerals on the seabed outside national jurisdiction. It is not fortuitous, as the U.S. press reports, that many U.S. cartels which are ready to start producing strategic minerals from the ocean floor view the sharp turn of the present Washington administration away from the compromise settlement of the law-of-the-sea problems as a big triumph of their interests.

In order to please the monopolies the USA would like to establish its dominance over the entire area of the seabed. As the New York TIMES pointed out last friday, the aim of the U.S. administration is to deprive Third-World countries of a right to determine who and in what amounts may develop mineral resources in the abyssal areas of the ocean outside national jurisdiction, in other words, to sacrifice the interests of the developing countries to the selfish aspirations of U.S. big business.

The U.N. General Assembly in the resolution on the convocation of the eleventh session of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference has declared for the conference to sum up the results of the entire work done by the conference since 1973. The international community is profoundly interested in signing a law of the sea convention. It cannot make the fate of such an important document dependent on Washington's untenable claims.

IZVESTIYA SCORES U.S. CRITICISM OF UN

PM051243 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 3 March, Morning Edition, publishes on page 5 a 1,700-word "Letter From New York" by correspondent V. Soldatov entitled "Unwarranted Claims." The article deals with U.S. criticism of "the way things are going at the United Nations," noting U.S. Ambassador Kirkpatrick's claim that "the results of UN activity are the opposite of the intentions of its founders." The article refutes such claims, maintaining that the United Nations is an authorative and trusted international organization which is being prevented from achieving its chief aim of ridding the world of the threat of war by the obstructionist U.S. tactics. After noting the U.S. rearmament plan, the article concludes as follows: "This militarist policy runs counter to UN aims and the clearly expressed wishes of the overwhelming majority of UN members. This is why the American representatives are finding themselves increasingly frequently in the minority and even in total isolation."

ATTEMPTS TO DISCUSS POLAND AT ILO CONFERENCE HIT

LD051552 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 5 Mar 82

[By TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov]

[Text] Geneva, 5 Mar, TASS -- The International Labour Organization is bound to resolve now many important and pressing problems. This refers above all to unemployment which reached in the West tremendous proportions, improvement of social-labour legislation. But there are forces which set the aim to divert the attention of the International Labour Organization from problems which are uppermost in the minds of millions of working people, to lead the Administrative Council of the international organization away from elaborating the plan of actions for 1982-1987.

On the instigation of American politicians and trade union bosses, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the World Confederation of Labour, scribbled "complaints" against the Government of Poland. These dirty cavils turn everything upside down. The subversive actions of "Solidarity" ring leaders against the socialist state and its economy are presented as purely "trade union" activities. The authors of "complaints" shed tears over the fact that the perfidious designs of the "Solidarity" leadership and those who masterminded its actions did not materialize.

They express indignation over the legitimate steps of the Polish authorities to maintain public order.

Representatives of the socialist countries -- Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic and the USSR from the very beginning categorically declared against the discussion of that provocative issue at the Administrative Council. They declared that the dirty anti-Polish libel cannot be discussed by the International Labour Organization since "Solidarity" turned into an oppositional political grouping. He who really takes care for observance of rights and defence of trade union interests in Poland, stressed a Soviet representative at the International Labour Organization, should admit that the "Solidarity" leaders themselves announced their organization as a political movement aiming at seizure of power.

A representative of Poland, who especially came to Geneva to set forth the stand of the Government of the Polish People's Republic, was prevented from speaking. This is described here as an obvious violation of the democratic character of the work of the Administrative Council, the desire of certain Western circles to impose their will upon the International Labour Organization.

It is stressed here that the attempts to draw the ILO into the Western anti-Polish campaign are detrimental to activities of that international organization.

WEST, NOT CEMA MUST AID DEVELOPING STATES

PM80823 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 9, Feb 82, Signed to Press 22 Feb 82 p 21

[S. Borisov article under the rubric "Economy of the Developing Countries": "Struggling Against Neocolonialism"]

[Text] Addressing the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that the "restructuring of international economic relations on a democratic and equal basis is historically right.... We are prepared to assist and in practice are assisting in establishing fair international economic relations."

These words again show the understanding with which the Soviet Union regards the aspiration of the developing Asian, African and Latin American countries to break free of the chains of colonialism and neocolonialism, overcome economic backwardness, poverty, famine and disease and extend the process of eliminating colonialism to the economic sphere.

Detente and the Developing Countries

Overcoming the developing countries' backwardness is a global problem. It directly affects the interests of a majority of the world's population and is closely interwoven with demographic, food, raw material, energy, ecological and other problems.

Some 25 years ago, most developing countries were colonies of imperialist powers. Western monopolies held practically complete sway in the faw materials, sales and capital markets and in the sphere of technology control. International organizations in certain spheres of economic activity -- currency, finance, trade and so forth -- were set up by the efforts of Western diplomacy in such a way as to ensure that the imperialist powers, primarily the United States, controlled their activity.

At the beginning of the seventies the Nonaligned Movement, which unites the developing countries, demanded the cessation of this shameless plunder and put forward the task of formulating the concept of accelerating economic development -- a task which would embrace practically all aspects of the young states' participation in international economic ties. This struggle was headed primarily by those developing countries which had chosen the path of the socialist development trend -- Tanzania, Syria, Algeria and a number of others. But this very problem is so acute and vitally important for every young country that even those developing states which remained within capitalism's framework could not refuse to support the initiators.

It was profoundly natural that this happened in the seventies. A perceptible improvement in the international situation was achieved at that time as a result of the multifaceted and vigorous activity of the socialist and other peace-loving states. In the detente process, peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems was consolidated and politically and economically fleshed out. Under these conditions, an opportunity emerged to include problems of restructuring international economic relations on the agendas of international forums including the United Nations.

The sixth UN General Assembly sixth special session in 1974 completed the wording of such a concept and adopted a declaration and action program for establishing a new international economic order. These documents essentially affect all the main problems of international economic relations and are of a clearly expressed anti-imperialist trend. The Charter of States' Economic Rights and Obligations which was discussed at the United Nations for a number of years and adopted, despite Western states' opposition, at the 29th UN General Assembly session in December 1974, is an important document which, in its way, lays a legal foundation for the new international economic order.

These and other documents adopted in the seventies attest the existence of an organic, indissoluble interconnection and interconditionality between international economic relations and the world's political atmosphere. Real progress in ensuring world peace and security and preserving detente is a necessary precondition of success in the search for agreed decisions to the urgent global problems facing mankind, including the problem of accelerating the economic and social development of the young independent Asian, African and Latin American states.

A Neocolonialist "Quadrille"

But this is precisely what the major imperialist states categorically oppose.

Since the end of the seventies, U.S. leaders, attempting to slow down the objective process of renewing peace, have adopted a course, on the one hand, of intensifying the arms race and launching acts of provocation against independent states and, on the other, of avoiding resolving at the negotiating table within the generally recognized international organizations the problems which complicate international life, including that of restructuring the present-day system of economic relations.

The world has recently begun to witness how imperialism, in its desire to control energy and raw material resources, increasingly frequently and openly uses or threatens to use force against developing countries and flagrantly interferes in the course of the national liberation struggle, selecting as the targets of its aggressive actions the socialist-oriented developing countries, which display a will to achieve genuine political and economic independence.

F. Castro, now chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, in his speech at the 68th IPU Conference in Havana on 15 September 1981, cited five instances of military actions committed by the United States and its accomplices last year alone. These are, first U.S. interference and genocide in El Salvador, then the Israeli bombing of the Iraqi nuclear research center, the Zionists' bombardment of Lebanon, the U.S. provocation against Libyan aircraft in the Gulf of Sidra and the South African racists' invasion of Angola. This list was recently increased by Israel's annexation of Syria's Golan Heights.

Attempting to impose their will on other states, some Western states have also opted for economic aggression, blockade and boycott and for using economic ties as a weapon of blackmail and political pressure on other countries. In violation of the generally accepted norms of relations among states, they unilaterally renege on agreements and curtail contacts and business ties in the economic, scientific and technical spheres.

For many years, for example, within the framework of the so-called "Tokyo round," GATT talks discussed lowering customs barriers and removing nontariff restrictions. However, the decisions finally adopted in 1979 reflected the viewpoint of the developed capitalist countries alone and took absolutely no account of the developing states' needs. Consequently, the agreement was signed by only 23 of the 99 participants in the talks. The overwhelming majority of the abstainers were the developing countries.

Imperialism's sabotaging of generally recognized international organizations as forums for solving the developing countries' questions was vividly displayed during the 11th Un General Assembly special session in 1980 devoted to international economic problems. Specifically, the session was to have solved the question of holding so-called "global talks" within the UN framework in the sphere of raw materials, trade, energy, economic development and foreign-exchange and financial relations. But the West did its utmost to block the adoption of a positive decision on this main question of the session.

Instead of global talks within the United Nations, the Western countries, headed by the United States, stubbornly try to impose on the developing countries other forms of discussion of these problems geared toward splitting the Nonaligned Movement, isolating it from the socialist countries and dividing economic questions into those which are "important" to the West and those which it finds "secondary" but which are exceptionally important to the developing countries.

The first such attempt at closed talks by a restricted group was made during 1975-1977 at the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation. After almost 2 years' work, the Paris conference ended in utter failure.

A new attempt was made at the end of last year at the Cancun (Mexico) conference of 22 leaders of developed capitalist and developing countries. In fact, that conference also ended in failure. It is true that the United States could not totally reject the idea of "global talks," it ringed its consent with a wall of conditions which practically makes it impossible to restructure present-day international economic relations.

While this diplomatic quadrille continues, the position of most developing countries is becoming increasingly difficult in terms of a number of important indicators. According to the figures of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which is by no means given to exaggeration, there are now 800 million people, or 40 percent of the developing countries' population, living in poverty. Some 500-600 million people in those countries are permanently starving, and 20-25 million children aged under 6 are dying each year. These figures hardly need comment.

Natural Allies

The Soviet Union and other socialist community countries invariably support young states' just demands and effectively promote the restructuring of international economic relations and the developing states' socioeconomic progress. This, in particular, was stated directly in the communique of the 35th CEMA session in Sofia in July 1981. The establishment and deepening within the CEMA framework of a new type of international economic relations, whose basic principles also extend to our relations with developing countries, are a real contribution to solving those tasks.

The Soviet Union, showing an understanding of the developing countries' needs and problems, does not deny the correctness of their request for foreign resources for financing development. Such requests must be put forward primarily within the context of reimbursement for the damage caused as a result of the colonial exploitation of the Asian, African and Latin American countries by their former parent states, as well as compensation for the losses being borne by the developing countries as a result of the multinationals' activity. Thus, a limitation of the capitalist monopolies' exploitational activities and their export of superprofits from investments in the developing countries' economies is an obvious source of extra resources for development needs.

Meanwhile, there is not and cannot be any basis for making on our country and other socialist states the same demands as the developing countries make on the developed capitalist states. The socialist CEMA countries have never participated and do not participate in the imperialist plunder of the developing states. The help given to developing countries by CEMA states is a manifestation of the latter's internationalist nature and evidence of a unity of aims in the struggle against imperialism and of support in their struggle for economic independence and for a restructuring of international economic relations on really fair and democratic bases.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON 'NORTH-SOUTH' ISSUES

PM051633 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 March 1982 Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 2,500-word article entitled "What the 'North-South' Formula Conceals" by political observer V. Kudryavtsev, who cites the "scandalously meager" aid from the developed north to the developing countries of the south. Alleging that the capitalist states, including the United States, are using Third World aid for "interference in the internal affairs" of the developing countries, Kudryavtsev outlines the aims of the so-called "North-South" dialogue among the developing countries which are trying to rely on their own efforts for economic advancement, and asserts that the USSR "fully supports" them and reiterates its call for less arms spending and more aid for southern economic development.

ICA ACTIVITY RISES AS U.S. TURNS FROM DETENTE

LD080022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 7 Mar 82

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Text] A sharp increase of activity by the International Communications Agency [ICA], the U.S. foreign policy propaganda department, has coincided in time and in spirit with official Washington's turn from a policy of detente toward a course of confrontation with the Socialist countries. This conclusion can be drawn from the latest statement by Wick, the ICA director, who recently returned to the United States from a tour of eight countries of West Europe, says commentator Vladimir Bolshakov. During this 23-day tour the ICA chief conducted a number of meetings and consultations, the aim of which was to ensure the coordination of the activities of the propaganda services of the NATO countries and of his department for whipping up a joint anti-Soviet and anti-Polish campaign and also of their subversive propagandist activities against the entire socialist community.

It is characteristic that simultaneously with this increased activity and the final transformation of its mouthpiece, the Voice of America, into a mouthpiece of unbridled anti-Sovietism, the ICA radio stations -- Liberty and Free Europe -- are also intensifying their subversive activities, PRAVDA points out.

The United States, in its confrontation with the countries of the socialist community, is banking increasingly on black propaganda, of which lies have always been the main component.

U.S. ECONOMIC MOVES AGAINST USSR, POLAND SCORED

AFL-CIO Stance on Poland

LD071232 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 7 Mar 82

["Moscow Viewpoint" program presented by Valentin Zorin, political observer of Soviet radio and television]

[Excerpts] There was a time when the AFL-CIO used to be a militant organization defending American workers and their interests. It accomplished a remarkable lot in the labor struggle against arbitrary action by employers, but that was a long time ago, unfortunately. Things became different under all-famed George Meany, who made the AFL-CIO a corruption-ridden organization which turned its back on the interests of millions of workers and colluded with those who shamelessly enrich themselves on harsh exploitation.

With Mr Kirkland at the AFL-CIO top, some people hoped for a change. They hoped the labor union bosses would at last respond to the interests of those whom they allegedly represent. But the line steered by the new AFL-CIO leader is as far away as ever from the interests of the American working class.

Now what are the priorities for Mr Kirkland and his associates? To all intents and purposes they are overmuch preoccupied with the destiny of Polish workers. Of course, these are not the Polish-born workers who have become a fixture at labor exchanges in Chicago and Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Boston. These are the Polish workers who live in their home country. Yes, these workers face no easy problems, and they are doing all to overcome them. Under these conditions, the AFL-CIO leaders maintain, the best form of aid would be to deny them -- the Polish working people -- bread and goods of which they are in need. Mr Kirkland has been fulminating against the Reagan government because it does not want or rather dare to impose a grain sales embargo on socialist countries. So by this line of reasoning starvation would be the best kind of help to the Poles. But this line is spearheaded not only against the Polish working people. Mr Kirkland, who contends he champions labor interests, and his underlings are pressing for steps that might have grave consequences on Americans.

President Reagan lifted the grain embargo not because of his sympathy for the working people in socialist countries. He had to do it because the unrealistic steps taken by the Carter administration made things bad for millions of American farmers. But the embargo advocated by the AFL-CIO leaders would hit hard not only at United States farmers. It would hit at industrial workers employed on transportation and in industries catering to farming. And last, it would hit at America consumers as well. And this fact alone testifies how far removed the Washington union bosses are from the needs and interests of American labor.

Given present-day conditions, it is pertinent to ask this: Are there no more important things for the AFL-CIO upper crust than organizing a political rumpus over Poland? Why are the American union bosses concerned more about labor unions in a country thousands of miles overseas than about the tragedy of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Union torn to shreds by the Reagan government. I think it is not hard to answer these questions. A group of union bosses who have usurped the right to speak on behalf of American labor and who apply most undemocratic methods in running the AFL-CIO, these bosses don't and cannot offer anything except empty talk against the onslaught by the administration and big business on American working people and their rights. And to disguise their treachery the union bosses resort to slander and deception to keep American workers from their real problems. A semblance of political activity is meant to camouflage failure.

The socialist countries are sure to survive the hysterical fits of the AFL-CIO leaders and their pinpricks. As to American workers, they will feel it the hard way.

Harm to Americans

LD051104 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar, TASS -- Raising obstacles to trade links, the White House intends to "punish" the USSR. But trade is a mutually beneficial sphere. Contracts are not imposed forcibly. Moreover, rivals, including U.S. allies, usually intercept orders, lost by American firms, in no time, Yevgeniy Rusakov writes in the newspaper PRAVDA today. As was noted recently by the chairman of the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress, Henry Reuss, the attempts of the Ronald Reagan administration to use trade with the USSR and other socialist countries as a tool of political pressure undermine confidence in the United States, can lead to "pernicious financial consequences of unprecedented proportions and will even more heighten the discord in the Western community."

Proclaiming notorious "sanctions," Washington "punishes" not only American companies but also American working people, stresses the commentator. The normal development of trade and economic links with socialist countries would create in the United States hundreds of thousands additional jobs.

The U.S. secretary of agriculture, John Block, has recently qualified as a fiasco the embargo on grain export to the USSR, which was introduced by the previous administration. The United States paid dearly for the embargo, he said. One of the immediate results of that embargo was a sharp drop in prices of grain, and American farmer are still suffering from those losses.

"Washington's latest 'sanctions' are a component part of the confrontation course which brings for the United States bitter fruits both in economics and politics."

Need for Cooperation

LD060714 Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT 6 Mar 82

["Yuriy Zhukov: Forgotten Lessons" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Mar, TASS -- "When reading numerous reports from the West about fierce argument between the USA and its NATO allies whether they should -- and, if should, how -- put 'economic pressure' on the USSR and other socialist countries, one unwittingly recalls: Something like this already took place before, was undertaken and invariably failed," Yuriy Zhukov writes in today's PRAVDA.

He points out that the world economy is unable to function normally without cooperating with the Soviet Union and the socialist community. "Any attempts at sacrificing this cooperation to speculative political calculations have hit, are hitting and will hit hard like boomerangs against those who disregard such an elementarily obvious thing."

Facts indicate, the news analyst stresses, that many figures of the capitalist world -- and first of all those of capitalist powers neighbouring on us -- are aware more than ever before of the significance of the main economic necessity of the present epoch.

U.S. attempts, which have intensified of late, to impose a ban on the Western powers' economic contacts with the Soviet Union give rise to mounting condemnation and rebuff among broad masses of people in capitalist countries who come to realize ever more clearly how hard such a ban would hit them, the news analyst points out.

"Nevertheless they in Washington turn a deaf ear to the warnings and continue demanding that the allies break off economic contacts with us. These contacts are of importance, incidentally, not only for West European firms but for a number of major U.S. corporations as well."

"As far as the USSR is concerned," Yuriy Zhukov writes in conclusion, "it, remaining true to Lenin's behests, continues pursuing a course toward the development of business cooperation with all countries, whatever their social systems, and is guided strictly by the principles of equality and mutual benefit."

Motives in Pipeline Opposition

PM060939 Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Mar 82 p 3

[TRUD political observer Vissarion Sisnev article under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "An 'Irritant' Project"]

[Text] In an interview for the New York TIMES published 19 February, West German head of government H. Schmidt accused the U.S. leadership of making the issue of the construction of a gas pipeline from the USSR to West Europe an "irritant" in American-West German relations. This factor also exists in U.S. relations with all the leading West European countries. Washington has done and is doing everything in its power to wreck the "deal of the century," as Bonn, Paris and Vienna newspapers call the agreement on deliveries of Soviet gas in exchange for pipes for the laying of a stretch 5,000 km long. It is called "gas for pipes" for short.

Here is how the project looks to the European press. "The construction of the pipeline is the biggest joint East-West investment project ever undertaken. Equipment will be supplied by foreign companies, including British and Japanese companies" (Britain's THE GUARDIAN). "The Soviet Union intends to supply Western Europe with 40 billion cubic meters of Siberian gas per year, starting in 1984. Appropriate contracts have already been concluded for nearly all of this quantity." (AFP) "Gas extraction in the once huge gasfield in Groningen Province in the Netherlands is falling. It was the constantly increasing exports of gas from that deposit which enabled the countries of northwest Europe to create a mighty gas industry. Unless a replacement is found for Groningen, by the end of this decade the major European countries will come up against very serious problems" (Britain's The TIMES).

It all seems clear and simple -- economic necessity pushes West Europe into cooperation which is advantageous to both sides. But it turns out that there is a third party -- uninvited, but stubborn in its efforts to break up the partnership one way or another.

The American campaign against the "gas for pipes" project, THE GUARDIAN writes, began back in the time of the Carter government. At that time the Americans stressed -- and they continue to stress today -- that the European decision to finance the joint project for construction of the gas pipeline, whereby the Soviet Union is to pay off its debt with deliveries of natural gas, will vastly increase the dependence of West Europe, above all the FRG, on Soviet energy sources. A transatlantic skirmish is taking place: The Germans and French assert that the idea of dangerous dependence is absurd, and the Americans reply that the Europeans are distorting the economic facts.

Let us see what these economic facts are and who is interpreting them correctly. It all boils down to this question: Are the countries which have concluded contracts for the delivery of Soviet gas really casting themselves "on Moscow's mercy"? Should the picture painted by Washington ("One fine day the Russians cut the gas pipeline and West Europe is in the grip of an energy crisis!") really frighten our partners? Well, the economic facts provide irrefutable evidence that even if the deliberately wild predictions from across the ocean were to come true -- which is hardly likely! -- still, the crisis would not strike, or in any case not for that reason. Although by the late eighties the proportion of Soviet gas in satisfying the demand for that raw material in three of the biggest West European countries -- the FRG, France and Italy -- will have reached 30 percent, it will still represent less than 5 percent of the total volume of energy consumed. Can this really be regarded as "energy dependence"?

That is one economic fact. London's THE TIMES, which expresses the opinion of the upper echelons of British business circles, wrote as follows about a second such fact: "The alternatives to Russian gas are very unattractive. The department of the North Sea deposits is being held back by Norway's policy and by the British Government's recent decision not to give support for the creation of a major gas pipeline system. Against this background Russian gas ensures great flexibility for the European system." That is, the "gas for pipes" deal is not only advantageous for our partners in their specific circumstances, it is necessary for continued normal development. And in general, as the Washington POST noted 17 February, "The Europeans assert that the Soviet Union has proved over the last 20 years that it is a more reliable supplier of oil and gas than the Near East."

These are the economic facts, and Washington must know them. So the motives behind the actions of President Reagan, who has banned the sale of American equipment for the pipeline and is now trying to impose his ban on European firms, are not at all the motives which are spoken aloud. And it must be supposed that THE GUARDIAN, which in principle follows a clear anti-Soviet line in the materials it publishes, has grounds for the conclusion it drew 19 February: "The West German and Japanese leaders suspect that the American opposition to the construction has far deeper, geopolitical motives and reflects the desire to isolate the Soviet economy. This opposition is also, in their opinion, associated with concern for the interests of the American coal industry, which is afraid for its advantageous export markets in West Europe."

This last assertion is confirmed by a remark by the vice president of the U.S. National Association of the Coal Industry 17 February to the effect that the Soviet gas, when it is supplied to West Europe, will amount to the equivalent of 90 million tons of coal and that America, which has one-fourth of all world coal reserves, could certainly supply that quantity of coal. On the same day the Washington POST published an article headed "The coal industry warns the government of the threat inherent in the construction of the gas pipeline from the USSR."

And yet another article published in the Washington POST at the same time. It casts light on the "geopolitical motives" which THE GUARDIAN hinted at. Here is the information at the disposal of commentator J. Morgan: "Certain high-ranking officials in the state administration advocate maintaining the detente course in one form or another. But others -- in the Defense Department, the National Security Council and various other agencies -- argue that now is the time to break economic ties with Moscow, ensure that the allies do the same and declare total economic war to be a legitimate method of weakening the Soviet bloc in the eighties."

In other circumstances an author might have to apologize for the unusually large number of quotations, but here, you will agree, they are to the point. What is presented to the eyes and attention of the reader, who is doubtless interested in the destiny and progress of the "gas for pipes" project, is not simply the opinion and calculations of a journalist specializing in international affairs but Reagan's hidden motives as seen by publications which are far from communist in orientation. And while it is easy to accuse a Soviet observer of "Soviet propaganda," the revelations of THE TIMES or the Washington POST can hardly be so assessed. And these revelations remove from all Washington's diplomatic and nondiplomatic twists and turns over the "gas for pipes" project the snow-white cover of "concern for the security and economic independence" of West Europe." They remove this cover and reveal selfish calculations and the intention -- dangerous to the cause of peace -- of rallying the West for "total economic war" against the socialist countries. If there were really an argument in the Reagan administration between "doves" and "hawks," it is clear from his actions that the "hawks" have triumphed.

Aganbegyan on Pipeline

PM051145 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 24 February publishes on page 14, under the heading "Acad A. Aganbegyan: The 'Deal of the Century' is Advantageous to All," an 800-word interview by correspondent Vladimir Vesenskiy with A.G. Aganbegyan, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Siberian Affiliate's Institute of the Economics and Organization of Industrial Production, discussing the "gas for pipes" deal with West European countries and noting its mutually advantageous nature. "It would be wrong, however," Aganbegyan states, "to interpret the purchase of pipes abroad -- as individual Western countries and primarily the United States do -- as a factor of our country's dependence on foreign technology. The USSR is the world's largest producer of pipes, including large-diameter ones." Long-term contracts with West European countries, he concludes, are also "one practical step toward fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and attaining lasting peace on earth."

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA VIEWS U.S. CRISIS

PM071307 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh article under the rubric "Observer's Opinion": "U.S. Crisis"]

[Text] Many imposing words have been uttered about the "deliberate deceleration of development rates," the "somewhat painful but very promising regrouping of forces," the "slight recession" and a "certain depression." All this verbiage has now been steamrollered aside by an admission which was delayed and obscured until the last moment: The United States has been plunged into a profound economic crisis. That truth was formulated not by "Moscow propagandists" but by the U.S. President -- a truth so stark that at a recent press conference he considered it expedient to warn the United States and its allies: "We are still wandering in a dense forest and hard times lie ahead of us."

What can this mean? Obviously that the record of the past few years -- last month's 3 percent fall in production in the United States -- will be broken. That the leap in bank interest rates in the United States to what seemed only recently the inconceivable level of 17 percent -- a leap which has caused a cataclysm throughout the capitalist world -- may not stop there. That the army of unemployed, which even according to the understated official figures has reached almost 10 million, may increase further.

True, crises are nothing new for capitalism or its main bastion -- the United States. An entire generation of Americans will have imprinted in their very genes until the last day. of their lives even worse times -- the great crisis of 1929-1933. But genes seldom deceive, they warn: It was harder then, but today something so incomprehensible and menacing is taking place that it is giving them no rest, is nagging like a toothache. This "something" is felt by almost everyone, but only a few people are clearly aware of the scale of the phenomenon or the gravity of its possible consequences for the United States' future. These few -- and they are to be found in university centers and large banking firms -- have not been vouchsafed illumination. It is simply that they have in their hands the figures, facts and opportunity to make a comparative analysis which lead them to two interconnected conclusions which are highly alarming for the United States.

The first and basic one: The United States is experiencing what is by no means just an economic crisis. It is closely linked with the other crises -- political, ideological and moral -- which have hit this country. The manifestations of these crises are innumerable. They have become habitual but no less monstrous for that.

Consider internal U.S. life: It is pervaded by the cult of force and brutality leaving no room for sympathy, compassion or justice. Can we regard as just a society where 10 million people are deprived of the right to have the simplest but most vital thing -- the opportunity to work? Some 10 million human tragedies, in most cases multiplied by the number of members of the "misfits'" families. The keenness of these tragedies is in no way eased by the increasingly rarely provided charity soup.

TIME magazine published a report showing the full depth of this nightmare. Correspondents who had experienced the misfortune known as "unemployment" were sent to produce the report from various parts of the country. They coped with their assignment. One of them, at an employment office in the center of Oregon, gravely affected by unemployment in the lumber industry, describes how he was depressed by the atmosphere of hopelessness and fear prevailing there. No, not only in the lines of unemployed. The correspondent was struck by the fact that there was no less fear on the faces of the clerks toward whom the lines were stretching; each of them was waiting for his hour to come and to receive his dismissal notice. Surely man is not destined to live like this, in constant fear?

It is logical that the same brutality and total immorality lies at the basis of U.S. foreign policy. It is said that Americans have finally overcome the "Vietnam syndrome." It would be very sad if they failed to derive all the lessons stemming from it. Whether or not they do, the world will never forget that the United States destroyed several million people in Indochina for no reason at all. However the United States tries to mislead people and attempt to cut them off from the truth, people understand that all that is worst in the world -- from the venal puppet regime in South Korea to the fascist dictatorship in Chile -- exists only thanks to U.S. support. They understand that the genocide in El Salvador is the work not of the military junta there as such but of Washington which is guiding it.

Such are the true measures of the all-embracing crisis the United States is experiencing. This state with its superdeveloped communications and superelectronics has lost its way at the crossroads of history and is running headlong into impasses at every step.

The second thing of great importance for an understanding of the drama of the multilevel crisis the United States is experiencing: At this special moment of its history it is not simply a weak administration but possibly the weakest administration in our memory which is leading the country. It seems to be doing deliberately everything not to ease the crisis but to intensify it, not to resolve it but to extend it in domestic and foreign policy.

As in the Hollywood Westerns, it seeks a solution to all problems in one thing -- methods of force. The only thing is that while it is not always comprehensivle in the cinema, in politics it can clearly be seen that true strength and a show of strength are not always one and the same thing: The latter most often conceals weakness. The attempt to balance the budget by an offensive against the poor is weakness. To intimidate people with missiles instead of displaying state wisdom is also weakness. And the weak are not destined to resolve crises.

JAPAN-USSR ASSOCIATION MEETS IN TOKYO 3 MARCH

OW061323 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] The Japan-USSR Interchange Association held its 18th general meeting on 3 March in Tokyo. The following is a detailed report on the meeting filed by our correspondent Igor Vykhukhalev from Tokyo:

The meeting summed up the association's activities during the past year and adopted a decision on its future tasks. Present were members of a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, headed by the union's deputy chairman, Yanayev, and a delegation of the USSR-Japan Society.

Aki Nakachi, chairman of the board of directors of the Japan-USSR Interchange Association, made a report. He said: The association considers the third Japan-USSR roundtable conference scheduled for 20 April in Tokyo to be a main event for 1982. The association, together with four other organizations working for friendship with the Soviet Union, regards it as its immediate task to see to it that the upcoming conference makes even greater contributions to friendship and good neighborliness, reciprocal trade and cultural interchange between the two nations than the previous two conferences did.

Chief Soviet delegate Yanayev also addressed the meeting. He said: The Soviet people know that there are powerful forces in Japan which are resolutely opposed to anti-Soviet propaganda and are persistently struggling for the development and strengthening of good relations with the USSR. Their role is of particularly important significance at this time when mass media have launched a large-scale anti-Soviet campaign. Members of the Japan-USSR Interchange Association are making great contributions to a lofty cause. Your association has in its ranks representatives of all walks of life including scholars, intellectuals, businessmen, labor unionists and members of women's and youth organizations. Through its activities it introduces the USSR to Japanese public opinion, disseminating information about its peace-loving foreign policy and the accomplishments of the Soviet people in various areas.

Cultural cooperation agreements for 1982 between the association and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and between the association and the USSR-Japan Society, were also signed at ceremonies on the same day. Envisaged in these agreements are broad exchanges of delegations and tourist groups, cooperation in holding Russian-language contests in Japan, exchanges of rare animals, fish and plants, and photo exhibitions in Japan to introduce the modern life, history and culture of the Soviet people.

Meanwhile, Chairman Nakachi said in an interview with this reporter on the association's 1982 program: Besides the third Japan-Soviet roundtable conference, the main events planned by the association include celebrations of the 112d anniversary of the birth of Lenin and the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and a Japan-USSR friendship month marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. The association will also take part in Leningrad Day, Kiev Day, Riga Day, and Minsk Day events to be held in their sister cities respectively -- Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe and Sendai. In addition, the association is stepping up activities to cooperate in the planned construction of a Japan-USSR friendship hall in Tokyo. Similar halls have already been built in several places in Hokkaido and elsewhere. It will be good indeed if one opens in the capital city of Tokyo.

'AFGHANISTAN DAY' IN U.S. 'BLATANT PROVOCATION'

LD061616 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 6 Mar 82

[By TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov]

[Text] Washington, 6 Mar, TASS -- Official Washington plans to stage a fresh blatant provocation against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by observing the so-called "Afghanistan Day" on March 21. A spokesman for the U.S. State Department stated that the U.S. administrationhas met "with great satisfaction" the relevant resolution, which was passed by Congress and will be signed by President Reagan within the next few days. Former State Secretary William Rogers was instructed to organize special "events" to mark the day in the United States.

The reasons behind the provocative undertaking are clear. It will become another link in Washington's frenzied anti-Afghan campaign designed to cover up continuing U.S. support for the intrigues of counter-revolution and international reaction against the DRA's lawful government and interference in the internal affairs of that country.

The United States' role in the undeclared war against the Afghan people is well known.

Cutthroats from counter-revolutionary bands, sent into Afghanistan. are mostly armed with U.S. and Chinese weapons. The bands' leaders are frequent visitors to government offices in Washington, where they are given a very "warm welcome." U.S. support for Pakistan, the main base of aggression against Afghanistan, is dramatically on the increase as well.

Political spectacles of the kind to be staged on March 21 appear to be going into fashion in the United States under the Reagan administration. Recent examples include the so-called "day of solidarity" with Poland, the showing of a provocative anti-Polish film, produced by professional concoction-makers from the Agency for International Communication.

All these "events" have something in common: All of them are of an obviously instigatory, anti-Soviet and anti-socialist nature and are directed at supporting the forces of counterrevolution, be it Poland or Afghanistan.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' BLAST MINISTRY IN KABUL

LD062230 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] In Kabul there has been a criminal act by some Afgan counterrevolutionary elements. A landmine exploded on Friday evening outside the Ministry of Education. Fortunately, there were no casualties. This is not the first time the counterrevolutionaries have attacked institutions of learning, teachers and schoolchildren.

The country's first deputy minister of education (Sayd Ahmad), told the TASS correspondent that in the past 2 years bandits have burned down 600 schools and killed many teachers.

AFGHAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM051807 Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Mar 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Trade Union Ties"]

[Text] At the invitation of the AUCCTU, a DRA trade union delegation headed by (A.S. Purdeli), chairman of the Afghan Central Trade Union Council, visited the USSR from 18 February through 3 March. The delegation acquainted itself with Soviet trade union activity and working people's lives and visited industrial enterprises and cultural institutions and Leningrad and Baku.

The delegation was received by AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of further developing fraternal ties and cooperation between Soviet and Afghan trade unions and on current problems of mutual interest in the international trade union movement.

POLISH PARTY-STATE DELEGATION'S VISIT ASSESSED

PZPR, ZSL, SD Approval

LD071348 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Mar, TASS -- The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) has discussed a report on the official visit to the USSR by the Polish party and state delegation, and on the meetings and talks between the Polish delegation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, and a Soviet delegation headed by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

A report on the Political Bureau's meeting, circulated by the Polish news agency PAP, says that the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee fully approved the results of the talks, emphasizing their significance and importance for Polish-Soviet relations. Noted was the ardent cordiality with which the Soviet leadership and the public of Moscow received the Polish delegation. It was stressed that the visit was of fundamental importance for the strengthening and further development of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the PUWP and the CPSU, between Poland and the USSR, between the Polish and Soviet peoples on the principles of socialist internationalism, mutual respect and equality.

The Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee pointed out that the friendship and alliance with the USSR remain the cornerstone of the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic. The cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union as allies is of substantial importance for the two socialist states and peoples, contributes to strengthening the power and cohesion of the community of socialist states, and is an important factor of the inviolability of borders and the post-war order in Europe.

The support and assistance which the Soviet Union has rendered and renders to Poland in the period which is unusually difficult for its people are an important reaffirmation of the internationalist character of these relations.

The Political Bureau emphasized with satisfaction the great importance of the visit for the further development of all-round party and state Polish-Soviet relations. Noted were the Soviet side's understanding of the Polish decisions as well as of the efforts being taken by the PUWP jointly with the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party and with all the patriotic forces of the Polish people in the name of defence of socialism, in the name of socio-political and economic stabilization, and the personal cordial attitude towards the problems of Poland on the part of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev.

Of special importance, the report points out, is the economic assistance on the part of the USSR and particularly the attainment of a higher level of cooperation between the Polish and Soviet industries. Poland's getting out of the crisis would have been impossible without this cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries, including that within the CEMA framework.

The Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee emphasized that the deepening and further development of cooperation between the PUWP and the CPSU and the use of the best experience of the two fraternal parties will play a special role. At the same time attention was drawn to the fact that the Moscow meeting and the talks between the leaders of Poland and the Soviet Union will contribute to consolidating the international positions of Poland. They proved once again that Poland is not alone and that, faced with the imperialist campaign of political pressure, economic blackmail and propagandist attacks, it may count on the support and assistance of its reliable friends and allies.

The Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee pointed out with satisfaction that the talks showed full unanimity of the views and stands of Poland and the Soviet Union in the estimate of the international situation, particularly concerning the threat to peace posed by the policy of the ruling circles of the USA and by the arms race which is being speeded up by imperialism. In counteracting the threat a great historical role is played by the international prestige, might and consistent peaceful policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The Polish People's Republic, closely cooperating with the Soviet Union and all the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, will continue to actively participate in the struggle for the preservation of peace on Earth, for detente, for the strengthening of international security, for equal development and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Warsaw, 7 Mar, TASS -- A meeting of the Secretariat of the Main Committee of the United Peasants' Party [ZSL] took place here. At the meeting Roman Malinowski, chairman of the party's Main Committee, informed those present of the course and results of the visit of the Polish party and state delegation to Moscow. The visit, he said, took place in the difficult and crucial moment in the history of Poland. This determines its tangibility and importance. The Polish delegation was accorded an extremely warm and cordial reception in the Soviet Union. The visit will result in the strengthening and expansion of all-round cooperation which will help overcome the crisis being experienced by our country. The visit to Moscow has opened up a new state in Polish-Soviet cooperation. The Secretariat of the Main Committee of the United Peasants' Party approved and highly appreciated the course and results of the Polish-Soviet talks.

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party [SD] heard a report by Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the Central Committee of the party, on the Polish delegation's visit to the Soviet Union. The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party expressed satisfaction in connection with the further deepening and strengthening of Soviet-Polish relations. It stated that friendship and cooperation with the land of the Soviets, which had stood the test during the years of joint struggle and in the rehabilitation period, are of basic importance for Poland. In this cooperation and in socialist integration the Democratic Party sees the fundamental factor of the country's economic development. The Presidium took with particular satisfaction the statement that the Soviet Union has rendered and will render support to socialist Poland, its friend and ally. This support, it was stressed at the Presidium's meeting, is the guarantee of peace and security in Europe.

PRAVDA on Further 'Struggle'

LD062326 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] The Soviet national daily PRAVDA has spoken of the widespread international response to the results of the recent Soviet-Polish summit meeting in Moscow. PRAVDA says that while friends see these results as strengthening the unity of the socialist community, ill-wishers are shedding tears over the failure of the attempt to wrest Poland from the family of fraternal states. Counterrevolutionary forces, the paper says, attempted to divert Poland from the socialist road chosen by its people, undermine its friendship with the Soviet Union and deal a blow to European security. The introduction of martial law prevented an antisocialist coup and has made possible a gradual normalization of economic, political and social life.

But PRAVDA adds the warning that the struggle is not yet over. Imperialist forces and, above all, the United States continue their pressure on Poland. The Soviet-Polish communique strongly censured measures of discrimination. It was emphasized that all the schemes to undermine the foundations of socialism in Poland, including attempts from abroad, were certain to fail.

'Fruitful Links'

LD070038 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2335 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Mar (TASS) -- Boris Averchenko writes in PRAVDA:

"Constant contacts between the leaders of the fraternal parties and governments, the exchange of experience of creative work, the joint examination of difficulties and problems which arise, and the analysis of the international situation is one of the important, integral parts of the progress of cooperation between the states of the socialist community, of their unity and cohesion. The visit to the Soviet Union by the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic, headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, which took place at the beginning of March, serves as a clear confirmation of these fruitful links."

The author stresses: "Soviet-Polish friendship has withstood the test of time. Our peoples fought against the Hitlerite aggressors shoulder to shoulder; their cohesion and mutual aid have played an enormous role in the rebirth of the economy which was destroyed by war, and was of the greatest significance for the birth of the new, socialist Poland. Using Soviet economic and technical aid and developing mutually advantageous business relations within the framework of the fraternal community, the Polish People's Republic has created a modern industry and has become one of the most industrially developed states in the world. The fraternal alliance between the USSR and Poland is an important factor of peace and stability, the inviolability of borders and the postwar structure on the European Continent."

The review says: "Counterrevolutionary forces, supported by imperialist reaction, tried to push Poland from the socialist path chosen by its people, to undermine our friendship, to weaken the world system of socialism and to strike a blow against security and peace in Europe. But this was not destined to come about."

The author writes: "The joint Soviet-Polish communique points out that the USSR and the Polish People's Republic resolutely condemn and reject the interference of the United States and the other capitalist states in internal Polish affairs. They regard the discriminatory measures in relation to People's Poland and the Soviet Union, announced by the United States and some of their allies, as open blackmail and pressure, as an attempt to shatter the peaceful structure of interstate relations, as a threat to peace and security in Europe."

Boris Averchenko states that friends evaluate the Polish-Soviet talks as a new and important contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community, to the cause of peace and social progress. But enemies are shedding tears over the failed attempt to detach Poland from the fraternal family of peoples.

IZVESTIYA Editorial

PM081035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Our Friendship Must Be strengthened!"]

[Text] In the first days of spring Moscow has warmly and cordially received some dear guests -- the Polish party and state delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Contral Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, which was on an official friendly visit. The Polish guests' stay in Moscow was crammed tight with meetings, talks and visits.

The speeches delivered at the ceremonial reception in the Kremlin by Comrades L.I.Brezhnev and W. Jaruzelski and the Soviet-Polish joint comminque are the focus of attention of the Soviet and Polish public and are being welcomed by our countries' working people as convincing new testimony to the indestructibility of the two peoples' fraternity and cooperation and a graphic manifestation of the steadfastness of proletarian internationalism and of the might of the socialist community. The results of the friendly visit are being extensively discussed by the world press and have become an important event of all international life.

Special significance is imparted to the Soviet-Polish summit meeting by the moment at which it took place. Through the fault of the aggressive forces of imperialism, the Soviet-Polish communique says, the world situation has been gravely complicated. U.S. ruling circles are spiraling the arms race on an ever-increasing scale. U.S. military programs and doctrines proceed from the permissibility of nuclear war. The attainment of military superiority is openly proclaimed as the goal of the U.S. policy. The United States is impudently interfering in the affairs of other sttes, using the methods of pressure and diktat and trying to suppress the peoples' legitimate aspirations to freedom and social progress.

The reactionary forces' search for a weak link in the socialist community with a view to "eroding" socialism falls within the mainstream of this policy. Following this tactic, imperialist circles have rendered generous support to the Polish counterrevolution which sought to topple the political and socioeconomic system chosen by the Polish people and push Poland into the abyss of chaos and anarchy.

To defend the people's power and cool passions, and to lead the country out of its protracted and agonizing crisis, the sovereign Polish Government took a national decision -- it imposed martial law. This difficult but timely and necessary measure generated a frenzied reaction from imperialist circles, who are well aware of the force of the blow dealt to their far-reaching plans. The U.S. administration and the governments of several other capitalist countries are introducing sanctions against Poland. They can only be called intolerable pressure on a sovereign state, political and economic blackmail, an attempt to shatter the peaceful structure of interstate relations and a threat to peace and security in Europe.

However, sinister plans and dark needs will not bring their inspirers success. "Poland will not deviate from the path of socialism," Comrade W. Jaruzelski stated. "It will not be socialism's weak link. Our working class and working people feel themselves to be tied to the ideas of socialism, and they believe that we will surmount the difficulties and restore the prosperity of our motherland."

The Polish People's Republic will continue to be a firm link of the socialist community and a member of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Friendship and alliance with the USSR are the cornerstone of Poland's foreign policy and a condition of the safeguarding of the country's independence and of the security of its borders. The sides confirmed the importance of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the USSR and Poland as the unshakable foundation of Soviet-Polish relations.

During the talks there was discussion of the prospects for Soviet-Polish economic ties. The Soviet Union and Poland have a great industrial and scientific and technical potential, rich natural resources and skilled cadres. In the process of socialist building, the communique points out, good preconditions have been created for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation in a number of leading industrial sectors, and the relevant agreements have been concluded. A stable political situation in Poland will favor the best use of all this in the interests of resolving the two countries' ungent national economic problems.

The efforts of the Soviet Union and Poland are merging with the work which is being done within the framework of the entire socialist community. "We see the key to the flourishing of the [individual] national economies," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the Kremlin dinner, "in the deeper and more stable division of labor and in the joint mastery of the most progressive production methods. The Soviet Union, Poland and the other socialist countries have the desire and political will to organize this work on a sound basis, guided by the interests of improving the peoples' welfare."

The entire course of the talks was distinguished by unity of views and an identical understanding of current and long-term tasks. This understanding was also fully manifested in the assessment of Poland's domestic and international position. The report on the results of the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum and its significance for strengthening the party's unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and for restoring and enhancing its leading role in Polish society was received with satisfaction. The PZPR will continue the line of its ninth congress and take consistent steps with a view to strengthening the party's ties with the working class and the working people and developing socialist democracy.

The Soviet Union has rendered and will continue to render support to socialist Poland, its friend and ally.

The Soviet Union and Poland expressed their unswerving determination to continue to act harmoniously and cohesively in the international arena for the sake of peace and progress.

The Polish party and state delegation's official visit took place in an atmosphere of friendship, comradely solidarity and cordiality. The talks in Moscow will be a major new contribution to the consolidation of the friendship and cooperation of the two fraternal countries and peoples, and of the entire socialist community.

TRYBUNA LUDU Chief Editor

LD050016 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Correspondent (Sergey Aleksandrovich) interview with TRYBUNA LUDU Chief Editor Wieslaw Bek at the ADN offices while in Moscow for the USSR Journalists Congress, date not specified -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] How do you assess the Polish party and state delegation's visit to Moscow?

[Answer] We arrived in Moscow exactly 1 hour before the aircraft carrying our delegation with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee. And even then, from the first moment, we felt the atmosphere of a certain excitement, the atmosphere of cordiality in waiting for that aircraft. Later we could see how very cordially Moscow welcomed the Polish delegation. We have also noted that the mass media, primarily radio and television, paid very great attention to that visit.

We also noted with enormous satisfaction what high priority the local press gave it. All this undoubtedly bears witness to the importance of those talks, to that visit, which after all took place in a period which is still very difficult for Poland, the period of the continuation of martial law, which, as is known was necessary to prevent an explosion not only in Poland but -- who knows -- maybe in Europe as a whole.

And of course in this period which is difficult for us, when we have the prospects of emerging from the continuing economic crisis, the help from socialist countries, primarily from the Soviet Union, is even more important.

As I can judge, as can be judged from the communique published following the talks of the Polish delegation in Moscow, these cordial meetings also served to consolidate further cooperation and further assistance, without which we would not overcome our difficulties.

[Question] What are your first impressions of the USSR Journalists Congress?

[Answer] Well, we have come here, the three of us, representing various newspapers. Since ZOLNIERZ SOLNOSCI Chief Editor Alfred Dabek, GLOS WYBRZEZA Chief Editor Josef Krolikowski and I are here.

We have come here to listen to the debates of Soviet journalists and to convey greetings to the congress on behalf of Polish journalists, especially communist journalists. As is known, trade unions and associations in Poland have been suspended and are not yet working, so the arrival of our delegation has a somehwat different character: we represent here, as I mentioned, Polish journalists-communists.

We listened with great attention to the introductory paper by Pravda Chief Editor Comrade Afanasyev, and we are also listening with great interest to the debate. And of course, as you mentioned, comrade, on the first day, still before the lunch break, our delegation was invited to speak.

I want to say that irrespective of what is happening in the congress hall, it is a magnificent opportunity for us to contact our friends -- both with (?those) from PRAVDA and from APN, with which our editors -- I have in mind here TRYBUNA LUDU -- collaborate very closely. That is why the benefit is sort of twofold: the progress of the debates themselves and the occasions for many unofficial talks aimed at defining our cooperation.

[Question] And now a final question: What about the nature of the cooperation which TRYBUNA LUDU maintains with its Soviet counterparts?

[Answer] Yes, that is very important for us. Of course, this cooperation dates from many years ago, but at the present moment it has particular significance for us. This cooperatin means that we use our pens for both our papers, and also that we exchange experiences, especially in this period, which is so difficult for us. I wish to stress that 10 days ago PRAVDA carried my article discussing the present situation in Poland, and that many of my colleagues from TRYBUNA LUDA write for the Soviet mass media.

You mentioned that our talk is taking place at the APN agency. Exactly here too we are discussing further cooperation. APN sends much material about Poland to the world at large -- to more than 50 countries. Often these are also materials written by my Polish colleagues from TRYBUNA LUDU, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI or other papers. So this cooperation is really much needed and fruitful. For instance, a while ago here at the APN we discussed which subjects would interest in particular. I wish to stress here that discussions are starting now in Poland on the subject of the trade union movement following the proposals which have been published by the Commission for the Problems of Trade Unions, and it is precisely the experience of fraternal countries in this sphere which is also extremely interesting for us.

TASS Roundup

PM051147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS roundup: "In the Interests of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] 3 Mar -- The results of the Soviet-Polish talks, the Soviet-Polish joint communique and the speeches delivered by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and W. Jaruzelski in the Kremlin are at the center of international public and press attention.

The leitmotive of the commentaries is that the Soviet Union and Poland are fully determined to continue to uphold the interests of the socialist community and consistently seek a turn in international affairs away from tension and confrontation and toward the peaceful resolution of urgent international problems, the policy of detente and disarmament.

The Polish party and government delegation's visit to Moscow, TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, writes, essentially opened a new chapter in the development of mutual relations between the two parties and the two states and peoples. It is of tremendous significance for Poland's future and its place in the fraternal socialist community. Poles know and will remember that in a situation of dramatic importance for their national destiny the USSR has given them help and moral support in the struggle in the international arena, the struggle for Poland's dignity, its honor and its national sovereignty, which is being subjected to such fierce attacks from the hostile forces of imperialism.

The Polish delegation's visit to Moscow, the Polish newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses, reaffirmed the indestructible friendship between Poland and the USSR. The Soviet side's position is of particular significance for Poland in its difficult situation -- a situation which is being further exacerbated as a result of U.S. sanctions. But all calculations aimed at undermining the foundations of socialism in Poland, including those emanating from abroad, will suffer failure.

As L.I. Brezhnev stressed, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) notes, the Soviet Union unshakably advocates peace and opposes the course of confrontation. The USSR and Poland resolutely condemn and reject interference by the United States and other capitalist states in Poland's internal affairs. Poland remains a firm link in the socialist community. The USSR and Poland consistently advocate the elimination of the danger of war, the strengthening of peace, arms limitation, disarmament and a radical improvement in the international situation.

The USSR and Poland, Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG writes, stressed that all calculations aimed at undermining the foundations of socialism in Poland will end in failure. They condemned the imperialist policy of pressure and blackmail as a threat to peace and security in Europe.

L.I. Brezhnev, the Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA reports, stated that the Soviet land has chosen the path of the struggle for peace once and for all and will not be deflected from this path by imperialist provocations.

The joint communique, the New York TIMES notes, severely criticizes the West's economic sanctions as overt blackmail and stresses that all calculations aimed at undermining the foundations of socialism in Poland, including those emanating from abroad, will end in failure.

The Polish delegation's visit to Moscow, France's L'HUMANITE notes, will lead to the strengthening of cooperation between the USSR and Poland. The two sides demonstrated their unity of views on the international situation. They reaffirmed that they will contribute to the peoples' struggle against imperialist threats, pressure and blackmail and seek a turn in international affairs away from tension and confrontation toward the policy of detente.

West Germany's GENERAL-ANZEIGER writes: The Soviet-Polish talks took place in an atmosphere of unity of views and identical understanding of current and long-term tasks. L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the socialist community countries' most important aim is still to preserve and strengthen peace.

The Soviet-Polish talks, Miguel Porcel, member of the People's Party of Panama Central Committee Politburo, stated, once again demonstrated the indestructible friendship between the Polish and Soviet peoples, the socialist community countries' cohesion and their loyalty to the ideas of proletarian internationalism.

L.I. Brezhnev again reaffirmed that the CPSU, like all the Soviet people, is fully determined to uphold peace and prevent the exacerbation of the international situation and nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union's stance is aimed at preserving peace throughout the planet. That is why progressive mankind supports L.I. Brezhnev's remarks to the effect that the relaxation of the international situation requires the continuation and enrichment of East-West dialogue and the practical resolution of urgent problems -- first and foremost disarmament.

WARSAW EDITOR LAUDS JOURNALISTIC COLLABORATION

LD052040 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] We reported that the Fifth Congress of the Union of Soviet Journalists was held in Moscow. It was attended by guests from other countries, including a delegation of Polish journalist-communists. Our correspondent taled to Editor-in-Chief of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Alfred Dabek.

[Begin recording -- Dabek] The genealogy of our army goes back to the battle at Lenino. It is with those historic events -- historic for the country -- that the creation of the Polish People's Army and our common march with Soviet soldiers along the famous battle path from Lenino to Berlin is connected. This splendid tradition of our wartime comrades-in-arms are maintained and enriched with new, current values.

The ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, which I am honored to represent here at the congress of Soviet journalists, has cordial links with KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, as well as with other papers. For instance, it also has links with the APN press agency, which very willingly makes use of our materials. I wish to say that this collaboration is mutually beneficial, it brings quite measurable results. We also very attentively watch the professional workship of our splendid Soviet colleagues, who have truly mastered their profession. I think that this mutual collaboration serves a great cause: the fight for peace, for socialism, for strengthening our defensive force which finally serves peace in the world very well.

[Question] Apart from congress participation, you also had talks about further developing this collaboration, can you mention anything concrete?

[Answer] Yes. When journalists meet they are very concrete people. They not only reminisce about their last meeting, not only sum up the results of their contacts, but think about what is to be done tomorrow, the day after tomorrow to serve friendship and fraternity with our journalistic pen.

I wish to say that at the moment we are particularly interested in the (?rich) plans Soviet comrade-journalists will prepare for the 60th anniversary of the creation of the USSR. This is simply our common subject. I want to say here that we perused with great interest the current issue of KRAJ RAD [COUNTRY OF SOVIETS] -- which appears in Poland. It gave a sample, a good example of journalistc preparation for the issue connected with achievements and which presents the country of the Soviets and Soviet people today.

We are now presenting our own plans, and much pertinent material is being prepared by both sides for print. I believe this will be useful for our readers. The materials which our Soviet comrades help us collect here will meet with great interest among readers in our country.

[Correspondent] Well, all that remains for me to do is to wish you fruitful collaboration and journalistic successes. Thank you for the talk.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY BULGARIA'S MLADENOV

Gromyko Talks, Departure

LD051446 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Talks ended today between Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Comrade Mladenov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The two ministers discussed topical international problems, including those relating to the situation in Europe.

A joint communique was adopted, which will be published in the press.

Comrade Gromyko gave a lunch in honor of Comrade Mladenov, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere. The lunch was attended by Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials. There was an exchange of toasts during the lunch.

Later today, Comrade Mladenov left Moscow for home. He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Gromyko and other officials.

Mladenov Comment on Talks

LD051738 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar, TASS -- Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and member of the Politbureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov have completed talks here today.

The ministers continued discussing topical international issues, including those pertaining to the situation in Europe.

"Our talks with Andrey Gromyko," Petur Mladenov told a TASS correspondent before departure for home, "were highly constructive and useful. They were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, in the spirit of fraternity and full unanimity of views on all issues under discussion."

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 March publishes on page 4, under "Visit Completed," a TASS report on Mladenov's statement on his talks with Gromyko with the following additional passage at this point:

[We note with satisfaction that the year which has elapsed since the 12th BCP Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress has been a good and fruitful one for both countries. Inspired by what has been achieved, in an atmosphere of heightened labor and social activeness, our peoples are now working tirelessly and fruitfully on the implementation of the party decisions.

[We experience a feeling of common satisfaction in the fact that the post-congress year has been a new step in the development of Bulgarian-Soviet relations. Our cooperation is being successfully implemented in all spheres of life. Special credit here goes to Comrades T. Zhivkov and L.I. Brezhnev personally. The common goals and aspirations and selfless mutual understanding and accumulated experience instill the confidence that the course toward all-around rapprochement between our countries will be increasingly intensified and that life-giving Bulgarian-Soviet friendship will acquire new, even richer content and remain a paramount factor in our socialist motherland's upsurge.]

"In the course of the talks," he went on to say, "we devoted much attention also to our coordinated foreign policy activity. And this is natural, especially in the present-day international situation, which has aggravated through the fault of the untrareactionary imperialist circles.

Cherishing the dream to decide the destinies of the world, the ruling circles of the USA and NATO are doing the utmost in an attempt to halt the process of detente, and by instigating an unbridled arms race are pushing mankind to a nuclear conflict. Their actions are heightening tensions and constitute a real treat to security and even to the very existence of the peoples."

"A serious danger is hanging over the world." Petur Mladenov went on to say. "But peace can and must be upheld. And it will be upheld. A guarantee of this is the might of the Soviet Union, the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries and the joint efforts by all the progressive movements and forces of the world.

We again declare that confrontation is no means for resolving any problems, that the positions of strength policy is doomed to failure.

We reiterate our firm conviction that a sure remedy for the present-day crisis is common sense, political realism and goodwill to hold an open and fair dialogue, constructive and equitable talks without any preliminary strings attached. A reliable foundation for this is the Soviet peace program for the eighties and the recent Soviet initiatives and proposals, which are permeated with humanism and concer with the future.

The people's Republic of Bulgaria will further make its contribution to the implementation of a coordinated policy of the countries of the socialist community in the name of peace, detente, goodneighbourliness and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the world over."

Joint Communique

PM081219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1925 GMT 6 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Here is the full text of the Soviet-Bulgarian communique:

"Peter Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian foreign minister, visited the Soviet Union 4-5 March 1982.

During the talks held between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Peter Mladenov attention was focused on a study of cardinal problems of the contemporary international situation which directly concern the forestalling of the threat of nuclear war, the strengthening of peace and the development of cooperation between states.

The ministers noted with serious concern that international tension continues to increase as a result of the actions of militarist circles in NATO, especially in the United States, which have openly proclaimed the upsetting of the present military balance in Europe and the world to be their aim. They would like to gain for themselves military superiority in order to try to determine the destinies of the peoples through force and diktat, by highhandedly interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states. This course, which aims at escalating the pace and scale of the arms race, and the nuclear arms race in particular, at creating ever more destructive and inhuman means of mass annihilation which can be used primarily in Europe, is adventurist and threatens all mankind.

The supreme task of our times is averting nuclear war. This requires from all countries and peoples, state, political and public figures concerted actions aimed at strengthening peace and maintaining and deepening the process of detente, and of mutual cooperation on an equal basis between states.

The ministers stressed that the USSR and Peoples' Republic of Bulgaria are filled with resolve to step up efforts in the interests of relaxing the threat of war, curtailing the arms race, reducing armaments in real terms, strengthening trust and cooperation between states, and consolidating peace on Earth. This firm and consistent course expresses the vital interests of all peoples and enjoys ever-broader support and approval.

In this connection the sides expressed profound satisfaction at the adoption at the 36th UNGA session of the declaration on averting nuclear catastophe, and a resolution banning the deployment in space of arms of any kind, banning neutron weapons and on other questions of limiting arms and disarmament.

The ministers stated that the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, like the other countries of the socialist community, have never sought and do not seek confrontation in international affairs. They have advocated and advocate the holding of a constructive dialogue. At the same time, no one should be in any doubt that a due rebuff will continue to be given to the militaristic line of the United States and its NATO allies, to provocations and blackmail and to attempts to exert pressure on the countries of socialism.

The sides stressed that the interests of maintaining European and international peace urgently require the solution of one of the most topical problems of the present day -- the limitation and reduction of nuclear disarmaments.

The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria stated that Bulgaria fully shares the USSR's standpoint at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe and lends its complete support to the specific and far-reaching proposals submitted to Leonid Brezhnev during his visit to the FRG in November 1981 and at the recent meeting with representatives of the Consultative Council on Disarmament of the Socialist International.

The Soviet Union and Bulgaria are unanimous that the quickest possible renewal of Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic weapons and achievement at them of the relevant agreements would be of great significance for the consolidation of peace and security of peoples. The USSR is ready for such talks.

There was also an exchange of views in connection with the idea of creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of the European Continent, specifically in north Europe and in the Balkans, and also of establishing a zone of peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean region. The creation of such zones would be an effective factor toward reducing tension.

The ministers stressed that one of the important elements of international detente, consolidation of stability and peace in Europe and in the whole world, is consistent continuation of the European process begun at the Helsinki Conference on Strengthening Security and Cooperation. They confirmed their conviction that a positive conclusion to the Madrid meeting of representatives of member states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as an integral part of this process, including a decision to call a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, would enable everything positive that has already been achieved as a result of the joint efforts of the majority of member states at the meeting not only to be preserved but also to be multiplied.

The sides resolutely condemn the actions by the United States and some other countries of the NATO bloc to create a crisis situation at the Madrid meeting and to turn it into an arena of confrontation known to be fruitless and a tool of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. Those actions, which have nothing to do with the content of the work, or with the nature and aims of the Madrid meeting, cannot be regarded other than as a crude violation of the principles of the mutual relations among states proclaimed by the Helsinki Final Act.

The ministers expressed the hope that the member states of the meeting will evince the necessary political will and realism, and will not allow this forum to be used for destructive purposes, or permit it to be turned into an instrument for the destruction of the main pillars of European stability and cooperation.

Petur Mladenov said that the Bulgarian leadership has a high regard for the results of the Soviet-Polish talks held during the visit to the Soviet Union of a Polish party and state delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

It was stressed that the actions of the U.S. administration directed against the Polish People's Republic contradict the elementary norms of inter-state relations and are a direct violation of the UN Charter and the clauses of the Helsinki Final Act. The hostile campaign over Poland, which has been launched by the United States, signifies open disregard for the interests of all the European states. It strikes at the political and mutually advantageous economic ties and the scientific, technological and other links which have grown up between them over the decades.

In their study of other international problems the ministers noted with concern the further deterioration of the situation in the Near East, which is the direct consequence of Israel's continuing aggressive actions against neighboring Arab states, Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, the anti-Arab policy of the United States and the establishment of "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel. The sides confirmed that they share the same principled position on the basis of a lasting and comprehensive settlement in the Near East and ways of achieving it. They again called for the convening of an international conference on the Near East, in which all interested parties would take part, including the PLO, the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people.

"The sides declared the support by the Soviet Union and Bulgaria for the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for national liberation, the strengthening of their sovereignty and independence, against imperialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination.

The ministers exchanged opinions on the state of Soviet-Bulgarian relations and the prospects of their further extension. It was noted with satisfaction that these relations, which are characterized by fundamental community of aims and interests, by unflinching loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and to the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, are developing successfully and dynamically in all spheres in conformity with the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th BCP Congress, and with the agreements reached during the meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov. The relations of fraternal all-round cooperation and of growing proximity between the two countries and peoples play an important role in the realization of the plans for communist and socialist construction in the USSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic, and constitute an important link in the indissoluble union of the peoples of the socialist alliance, and are a powerful creative factor in the struggle for peace and communism.

"It was stressed that in conditions of an acute sharpening of the international situation, of aggressive attacks by imperialism, which are gathering strength, on the positions of world socialism, the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the states of socialist community and the effective coordination of their activity in the international arena acquire special importance. The USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to foster in every way the development and deepening of cooperation between fraternal socialist countries and the improvement of their mutual interaction in the framework of the Warsaw treaty and CEMA.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere, in a spirit of mutual understanding and complete unity of views on all questions discussed.

On behalf of the Bulgarian leadership, Petur Mladenov conveyed to Andrey Gromyko an invitation to pay an official visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

TASS DENIES SOVIET SUBMARINE IN ITALIAN WATERS

LD061734 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Mar, TASS -- A fresh anti-Soviet noisy campaign has been started in Italy, this time over the alleged violation of Italy's territorial waters by a Soviet submarine in the area of the Gulf of Taranto. Italians have, apparently, got accustomed to the fact that some political figures and mass media of a certain type assume the sordid role of propagators of lies about the USSR, including lies inspired from the overseas. But one cannot help wondering why official voices can be heard in the chorus which has set everybody's teeth on edge. The Italian authorities, which do not have any facts indicating that the mythical submarine was a Soviet one, have behaved themselves in such a manner as if they have no doubt to that score. Meanwhile they know that submarines of the NATO member countries, whose number in the Mediterranean waters is by far larger than those of the Soviet Union, permanently play in the Mediterranean Sea, including directly off the shores of Italy.

In connection with these insinuations the USSR embassy in Rome informed the Italian Foreign Ministry that according to the data of the competent Soviet authorities, not a single Soviet submarine had violated Italy's territorial waters and had not approached Taranto closer than to a distance of 200 kilometres at the time pointed out by the Italian side. It is an absolutely explicit statement: But the anti-Soviet clamour is continuing unabated.

One cannot help drawing the conclusion that the actions by the Italian authorities can be assessed only as a false move, deliberately designed to deteriorate Soviet-Italian relations, once again have recourse to "Soviet military menace" fabrications, to put in a bad light the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy. Such actions, certainly, play into the hand of the forces both in that country and outside it, which are out to make their contribution to the artificial whipping up of international tensions.

ITALY REPORTEDLY ON 'THRESHOLD OF CRISIS'

LD061106 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2328 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar (TASS) -- "Italy is once again on the threshold of a government crisis," notes IZVESTIYA today. The newspaper writes that "the vividly expressed Atlanticist course of the Giovanni Spadolini government is evoking dissatisfaction among the Italian public... Italy was one of the first to give its agreement to the deployment on Sicily of American medium-range cruise missiles. To please the United States the Italian Government also was the first in West Europe to declare its participation in the formation of the "multi-national forces" in the Near East. Italy set an example for the other NATO members by increasing its military expenditures and then gave its support to the "sanctions" against the Soviet Union and Poland.

The Spadolini cabinet has not managed to resolve one of the problems which faced the country when it [the cabinet] formed the article points out. "The frequent promises to reduce the level of inflation and halt corruption and other financial abuses have remained unfulfilled.

The crisis, as was to be expected, has exacerbated the problem of unemployment, IZVESTIYA continues. The number of those completely without work in Italy has exceeded the 2 million mark. Unemployment is particularly high among young people. Seventy-five percent of unemployed Italians are young people under 30 years old. The movement of the Italian working people for the right to work and against growing unemployment is acquiring an ever greater scale.

As the newspaper stresses, "The resolution of the complex problems which the Giovanni Spadolini cabinet inherited from the Christian Democratic Party is no easy matter.

But the main thing is that the coalition government has not only not taken steps to resolve them but has even added new ones, considerably aggravating the situation in the country. This is understood by many today. But the search for solutions is more and more often being replaced by politicking. Three times already in the past 10 years Parliament has been dissolved prematurely and parliamentary elections have been held. Judging by everything the present talk of the "shortlivedness" of the G. Spadolini cabinet" will also end the same way, [sentence as received]

SCHMIDT COMMENTS ON U.S.-EUROPE DIFFERENCES

PM051031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 82 p 5

[TASS report: "H. Schmidt Interview"]

[Text] The Hague, 1 Mar -- In an interview with the Dutch newspaper HAAGSCHE COURANT, FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt rejected U.S. attempts to prevent the development of economic relations between West European countries and the Soviet Union, specifically Washington's pressure aimed at preventing the implementation of the "gas-pipes" agreement.

"I want to state quite clearly, he stressed, "that U.S. interference in this sphere would not influence our position. Like the French, we shall adhere to this agreement."

H. Schmidt recognized the existence of substantial differences in the approach of the United States and the West European countries, including the FRG, to a number of international problems. "We Europeans react to them differently," he said. "Proceeding from a centuries-old experience of foreign policy both within Europe and beyond, Europeans place strong emphasis on the effectiveness and efficiency of their policy. They form their foreign policy on the basis of the predictability of its consequences."

The FRG chancellor was later asked in connection with events in Poland, whether certain circles were not harboring the intention of splitting it from the other socialist countries. "If some people are actually striving to achieve such aims," H. Schmidt said, "it would be better if they did not talk about it at all. If such ideas have entered their heads, they should realize that they are living in the past. To try to split off any country from the Warsaw Pact in our day -- so long as two systems, two pacts exist -- would be an extremely dangerous operation."

In a Dutch television interview, H. Schmidt expressed extreme concern and dissatisfaction at Washington's economic policy. He stressed that the policy of maintaining artificially high bank interest rates conflicts with the European countries' interests and is causing great harm to the economic development not just of Western Europe but also of other regions of the world.

FRG'S GENSCHER ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON 7 MAR

LD072124 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 7 Mar 82

[By TASS correspondent A. Lyutyy]

[Text] Washington, 7 Mar (TASS) -- FRG Foreign Minister H-D. Genscher arrives here today on 3-day visit for talks with Secretary of State A. Haig and other leading figures of the Washington administration.

Officially the American and West German sides are striving to present the visit as part of regular diplomatic consultations between Washington and Bonn. However, observers are pointing out the particular significance of H-D.Genscher's visit in the light of the worsening differences between the United States and the FRG on a whole series of foreign policy issues and matters of bilateral relations.

As is being noted here, Washington is trying to put unconcealed pressure on the head of the West German foreign policy department with the aim of securing pledges of unserving observance of the NATO decision on deploying new American nuclear missiles in West Europe, and also on high-level support for military expenditure by Bonn.

As is known, the rapidly-increasing scale in the FRG and other West European states of the protest movement against the Pentagon's dangerous plans, and against the militarist course of the present U.S. administration has put the implementation of plans to saturate the continent with the fatal American "Pershings" and cruise missiles under threat. Recently, reports have appeared in the press stating that certain West European leaders, including FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt, are reacting to the attitude of the broad mass of the population and are trying to persuade Washington, if not to completely cancel, then at least to delay the deployment of the new missiles.

Such a position is causing open anger in Washington. As the paper Washington POST writes, "Officials of the West German Government are privately expressing growing discontent at having to do business with representatives of the United States who are of a hostile disposition."

Completely ignoring the interests of the security of the peoples of West Europe, Washington is by all appearances once again trying to "take Bonn in hand" at the talks with H-D. Genscher, using the tactics of hypocritical promises along with open "arm twisting."

In the unanimous opinion of observers, the Reagan administration is making use of the West German minister's visit in order to give a "severe reprimand" to the FRG over its lack of desire to follow unquestioningly Washington's course of breaking off trade and economic links with the USSR. The White House is making particular efforts to force Bonn to demur from the highly profitable participation in the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. However, as the press notes, the chances of the Reagan administration changing the position of the FRG on that matter are extremely slight.

"By all appearances, writes the Washington POST, putting pressure on the West Germans in order to force them to change their policy will produce little result." As before, there is no evidence that the FRG will renounce even 1 cubic meter of Soviet gas. The paper specifically quotes a statement by O. Lambsdorff, FRG minister of economics, who has recently returned from the United States, warning Washington against attempts at hindering construction of the gas pipeline and pointing out that such action would "strike a grave blow at industrial cooperation in the West."

TERESHKOVA, PASTUKHOV DELEGATION TO VISIT FRG

FRG to Grant Visas

LD051610 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Official representatives of the FRG Ministry of External Affairs announced at a press conference in Bonn today that Tereshkova, member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol, member of the Central Committee, have been granted visas to enter the FRG.

He noted that the decision to grant the visas was made at a high political level.

Delegation Departs 6 Mar

LD061032 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0740 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Mar, TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Valentina Nikolayeva-Tereshkova, member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow today for the FRG, where she will take part in the German Communist Party's activities devoted to International Women's Day, 8 March.

SHMYGANOVSKIY ASSESSES SOVIET-FINNISH RELATIONS

LD061742 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Mar, TASS -- Soviet-Finnish relations are based on the firm foundation of the 1948 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, IZVESTIYA's special correspondent Vladimir Shmyganovskiy, who visited Finland, says in the newspaper today. "The treaty convincingly proved its great and everlasting significance. The many-sided, mutally beneficial links between the two countries, formed on its basis, have long become a model of relations between neighbour countries, which regard the preservation of peace and the development of cooperation to be the prime task of thier foreign policies."

"Many of my interlocutors in the friendly neighbouring country," Vladimir Shmyganoviskiy writes, "said that it is only thanks to wide-scale trade and economic relations with the USSR that Finland has found itself in a better position than other European capitalist states."

"There is no need to stress once again how important the problem of jobs is for our republic, especially now that unemployemnt is of a mass character," Finland's Labour Minister Jouko Kajanoja told the correspondnet. "Long-term cooperation between Finland and the USSR makes it possible to plan the development of economy both on the national scale and on the factory level. The fact that no conjuncture fluctuations take place in trade with the USSR makes for the reality of these plans. Moreover, the deepening of cooperation helps our industry to be among the leaders in developing such important industries as machine-building and electronics," the minister said.

"In Finland -- and our meetings and talks offer convincing proof of this -- friendly and goodneighbour relations with the Soviet Union are thought of highly," IZVESTIYA's correspondent emphasises, "and conviction is expressed that these relations will further develop for the good of both nations, in the interest of a durable peace."

PAPANDREOU TO SEEK SOLUTION TO CYPRUS ISSUE

LD061334 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Athens, 6 Mar, TASS -- The prime minister of Greece Andreas Papandreou who paid an official visit to Cyprus a few days ago has reaffirmed his country's intention to work for the earliest solution of the Cyprus problem through negotiations. As was reported by an official spokesman for the government Dimitrios Maroudas, Andreas Papandreou sent to the Common Market governments a memorandum proposing that an international conference on Cyprus be held within the framework of the United Nations.

Greece, the document stresses, intends to launch a campaign of mobilizing the world public opinion in support of the proposal. With this aim the Greek Government is to send within the next few weeks messages to the heads of other states of the world, the memorandum stresses.

ARABS DEPLORE MITTERRAND VISIT TO ISRAEL

LD051714 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Nikolay Grechkov commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand has just ended his official visit to Israel. The visit has been the subject of a great deal of comment in the world and Arab press as well as in political and social circles all over the world. There are several reasons for this interest in the visit.

Firstly, the visit has come at a time when tension in the Middle East has been mounting because, as always, of Israel's increasing aggression and escalating expansionist line. Secondly, the visit has also aroused considerable reaction because the present French president immediately announced on his assumption of office that he intends to pursue a balanced course in the Middle East. But the fact that the matter is that since Mitterrand's administration has in reality recognized Camp David, France has sided with some Western European countries in agreeing to participate in the so-called Sinai multinational forces. Furthermore, the French delegate at the UN General Assembly's emergency session abstained from participating in the vote on the resolution denouncing Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights and the imposition of severe practical measures against the aggressor.

All this has prompted many of those who have been following the French policy to say that the Mitterrand government has departed from the past French line in the Middle East and has taken a more biased stand in favor of Israel.

In view of this, the Arab countries have received with great caution the news of the French president's visit to Israel. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has also denounced the visit. Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries and the PLO leadership have all expressed their indignation at the visit. Prominent Palestinian figure and member of Fatah's Central Committee Salah Khalaf has stated that Mitterrand's visit has come at a time when Israel has annexed the Golan Heights and has been preparing aggression on Southern Lebanon. In view of this, the visit can only encourage Tel Aviv to continue its aggressive campaigns against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and, naturally, will not help improve France's relations with the Arab world, he added.

'Vague,' 'Weak' Statements

LD051414 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, 5 Mar, TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand of France, now on an official visit to Israel, said at a meeting of the Knesset (parliament) that the Camp David agreements are far too "limited" and therefore cannot be used as the basis for a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. The president stressed, according to a FRANCE PRESSE report, that the plan for "Palestinian autonomy", put forward under the Camp David accords, cannot solve the problem of future for Palestinians in the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip. At the same time F. Mitterrand was rather vague when speaking about "possible establishment of a Palestinian state at a certain moment" and actually denied the Palestine Liberation Organization its legitimate right, recognized by the broad circles of the international community, to speak on behalf of the Palestinian people fighting for national self-determination.

F. Mitterrand demanded that the PLO recognize Israel's right to "existence and security", but he addressed no such demands to Israel.

A special correspondent of the TF-1 TV company in Jerusalem said in his commentary that Mitterrand's statements were worded rather cautiously. This cautious language aroused a dual reaction among the Arab population in Israeli-occupied territories.

In his report the correspondent quoted a woman resident of the occupied Western Bank of the River Jordan who said: "We hoped that Mitterrand would say a word about the suffering of the one-million-strong Arab population living under Israel's occupation, but he did not do so. What he said was too weak."

U.S.-BACKED ISRAEL SEEN MENACING LEBANON

PM051711 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 82 p 5

[Yu. Potomov article: "Threat to Lebanon"]

[Text] Again a threat hangs over Lebanon. Tel Aviv has formulated plans for an Israeli Army invasion of that country's southern regions and for the expulsion and annihilation of the civilian population -- the Lebanese and the Palestinian refugees -- living there. Active military preparations are being conducted both within Israel itself and on Lebanese territory, in the zones controlled by the Israelis and their puppet, Haddad. The United Nations is talking with anxiety of a possible new Israeli attack on Lebanon. The world press publishes alarming reports on this every day.

Israel's policy toward Lebanon is an integral part of imperialism's Near East policy aimed at establishing supremacy over the Arab peoples and routing the Arab national liberation movement. On the reasons for the emergence of the Lebanese crisis, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed: "Looking at the root of the events, we are dealing here with a new attempt by world imperialism -- that is, the United States and other NATO countries -- to strike at the forces of anti-imperialist revolution in the Near East and to maintain and strengthen its positions there."

Following the appearance of the Camp David deal the Israeli ruling circles, inspired by As-Sadat's capitulation, stepped up their aggressive actions against Lebanon. Many terrorist acts have been committed in Beirut and other regions of Lebanon and the victims, in the main, have been the civilian population. Israel's rulers have won themselves eternal shame by ordering the barbarous bombardment of civilian districts of Beirut in summer 1981. The list of such crimes could be continued.

Israel flagrantly interferes in Lebanese internal affairs, provoking armed clashes there so as to hinder a settlement of the crisis and the achievement of agreement between the opposing sides. In supplying arms, including heavy arms, to some rightwing groupings Tel Aviv is trying to utilize them as an instrument of struggle against the national liberation forces and the Palestinians and to dismember the country, and this creates a threat to the Lebanese state's very existence. Israel is hoping here that it will succeed in capturing and subsequently annexing new Lebanese territories -- as has already happened with east Jerusalem and the Golan Heights.

After Camp David it seemed to Israel and its patrons that the Arab countries, including Lebanon, deprived of Egyptian support, could not resist Israeli expansion and would have nothing else to do but follow As-Sadat's example and capitulate. To date, however, Israel has not achieved its aims, having encountered courageous resistance from Lebanese patriots and the Palestinian resistance movement supported by the anti-imperialist forces of the Arab countries, by the members of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and by the world's progressive forces. Meanwhile, Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity are under threat.

Further aggression is now being prepared against Lebanon. It seems that Israel's ruling circles want to exploit the worsening of tension in the world, including in the Near East, which is occurring through imperialism's fault. They believe that, as before, Washington will support any anti-Arab adventures, particularly since the signing of the memorandum on "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel.

It is generally known that Israel's Zionist ruling circles are only able to pursue their aggressive course because of unlimited support from across the ocean. For many years the United States has been protecting those who have turned the state of Israel into a seat of international terrorism and a source of constant threat to peace and security in the Near East.

The U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR recently published a very remarkable article which convincingly reveals Israel's dependence on American assistance. The article notes that this assistance totals nearly half Israel's national income. Recently it has averaged $3 billion annually. Two-thirds of all official aid goes on military supplies. Furthermore, according to an IMF report, aid from U.S.-based Zionist organizations is almost $1 billion annually. The United States also grants special concessions for Israeli exports -- 96 percent of the exports worth a total of $1 billion are entirely free of duty and tax. The article indicates a number of other types of U.S. assistance to Israel worth many hundreds of millions of dollars.

The U.S. administration is constantly demonstrating the community of U.S. and Israeli interests. Speaking on television a few days ago, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger said very candidly that in questions of arms supplies the U.S. administration would continue to show Israel a clear preference over the Arab countries which buy American weapons. This stance was also confirmed in U.S. President R. Reagan's letter, published on 16 February, to Israeli Prime Minister Begin.

All of this can only be rated as an American blessing for the Israeli military's plans with regard to Lebanon. And is not the flagrant pressure and blackmail to which the United States is at present subjecting many Arab countries encouragement for the Israeli aggressors? Imperialism and its agents have sharply stepped up their subversive actions against Syria just recently. Washington is subjecting Libya to political and economic blackmail. It is pressuring Jordan, seeking its capitulation to Tel Aviv. This is no coincidence.

Even on those occasions when the U.S. administration dons the mask of friendship toward a particular Arab country it does so with the aim of masking the anti-Arab character of U.S. policy. This is also clear from the above-mentioned Reagan letter to Begin. "I propose," he writes, "in the interests of our two countries (that is, the United States and Israel) that the United States should strengthen its influence in other states of this region." One must suppose that the appropriate "other states" paid the necessary attention to this statement. In the light of what has been said, the hypocrisy and dissimulation of the U.S. and Israeli ruling circles are clearly discernible when they try to present themselves as defenders of the Near East against a "Soviet threat."

The Israeli ruling circles' adventurist course has already led to Israel's international moral and political isolation. The experience of history shows that the Arab peoples, relying on the support of friends, are progressing consistently step by step along the path of consolidating their national independence and sovereignty and eliminating the vestiges of imperialist dominance. This process is irreversible. And those forces in Israel who are now pursuing such a reckless course would do well to ponder this.

The development of the situation in the Near East, Lebanon included, reaffirms the need for urgent measures to normalize the situation and avert new armed conflicts in that region and to end imperialist interference in the Arab countries' internal affairs. These aims can be attained by implementing the Soviet Near East proposals expounded by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. As is well known, they envisage the total withdrawal of all Israeli forces from the Arab territories occupied by them in 1967, granting the Palestinian Arab people the right to an independent existence, including the creation of their own state, and ensuring the right of all Near East states, including Israel, to peaceful existence and development.

The Soviet proposals are a reliable way of ensuring a really just and lasting Near East peace and the legitimate national rights of all that region's peoples.

ISRAEL PRESSURING MUBARAK TO VISIT JERUSALEM

PM051107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Crude Pressure"]

[Text] Cairo, 2 March -- According to news agencies, the Begin government has said that its request that Egyptian President H. Mubarak visit Jerusalem during his coming visit to Israel is an "imperative condition."

According to observers, Israel is resorting to this sort of crude pressure in order to force the Egyptian leadership to take a manifestly anti-Arab step before the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Sinai. Since the "Palestinian autonomy" venture has ground to a halt, special emphasis has been laid on a visit by the new Egyptian president to Jerusalem, which Israel has annexed and declared its capital. But it is not yet having much success in that respect. Israeli Foreign Minister Y. Shamir, who recently came here to prepare the ground for Mubarak's visit to Israel, returned home without even a fixed date for the visit.

At the same time, the Egyptian leadership has stressed its position on Jerusalem in urgent messages to the U.S. President and also to leaders of a number of West European states. This position was officially set out yesterday in the weekly MAY. Basically, it comes down to the fact that Egypt considers the eastern, Israeli-occupied sector of Jerusalem to be Arab territory.

However, this sort of approach does not suit Tel Aviv at all. An Israeli Government representative said that if President Mubarak refuses to go to Jerusalem, his visit will be canceled.

PDRY TRYING 'SABOTEURS' TRAINED BY U.S., UK

LD052212 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] The trial of 12 saboteurs accused of commiting crimes aimed at destroying the democratic regime and the economy of the PDRY continued in Aden. During the questioning, it was proved that the detainees were conscripted by foreign intelligence and were trained in Saudi Arabian military camps under the supervision of advisers from the United States, Britain and other countries.

USSR-YAR PARLIAMENTARY TALKS HELD IN SAN'A'

PM071019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Views Exchanged"]

[Text] San'a' -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.A. Smirnov, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz board, which is here in San'a' on an official friendly visit, has been received by Abd al-Karim al-Arashi, speaker of the YAR Constituent People's Assembly. An exchange of views took place on questions relating to the development of interparliamentary cooperation between the Soviet Union and the YAR. Stress was laid on the importance of such cooperation in further strengthening the traditional friendship between the two countries and peoples.

KUWAITI ENVOY GIVES NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

PM040943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- 'Adil Najm ad-Din al-Jarrah, ambassador of the state of Kuwait to the Soviet Union, gave a reception marking the national day on 25 February.

Present at the reception were I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

NATIONAL ELECTIONS HELD IN GUATEMALA 7 MAR

Elections Termed 'Farce'

PY052140 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] The Guatemalan authorities are getting ready for another electoral farce to be held on Sunday. The citizens are given the choice of four equally ultraconservative candidates, among whom are Mario Sandoval Alarcon, alias Chinico Sandoval, who for a long time has been known as the chief of terrorist gangs.

Maj Gen Lucas Garcia, chief of the high command, has declared that the troops besiege the cities in order to guarantee free elections.

Foreign journalists have not been allowed to enter the country and in several departments clashes continue between the army and the insurgents, who have blown up 15 bridges and have isolated the capital from a vast area of the country during the past few days.

In this atmosphere of unrest the candidates accuse each other of being weak and they all promise social peace. Since 1954 the Guatemalans have heard these same promises repeatedly when the CIA and its mercenaries, headed by Carlos Castillo Armas, ousted the legitimate government of Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, a patriotic citizen. Since then more than 100,000 persons have been murdered in the country, but this by no means has led the country to achieve social peace. However, there has never been any weakness or to be more exact the slightest respect for justice, and once again, only 2 weeks away from the elections, the fascist terrorists or members of the security forces -- which in Guatemala are almost the same thing -- have murdered Guillermo Rodriguez Serrano, presidential candidate for the United Revolutionary Front, in broad daylight downtown.

It should not then be surprising that in this state of affairs the Guatemalan citizen is suspicious of electoral ballots. For instance, during the most recent election 70 percent of the voters did not vote despite the fact that at that time the armed resistance of the democratic forces had not yet reached the present proportions.

Yet, the Guatemalan plutocracy has stubbornly persisted in staging terrorist, electoral farces because it needs to put on bloody shows which will give a pretext to the United States to continue sending increasingly large arms shipments to strengthen its repressive machinery and to strengthen other elements of the "democratic dialogue with the region."

At U.S. invitation, the Guatemalan tyranny joined the so-called Central American democratic community and became a major customer of Yankee military-industrial monopolies. Israel has also contributed toward strengthening the Guatemalan regime by supplying rifles and advisers to its secret service.

Another pseudodemocratic electoral farce will undoubtedly take place in Guatemala. The prospects for change rest with the battle waged by the Guatemalan patriots assembled today within the Guatemalan national revolutionary unity.

Insurgent Leader Interviewed

PM071055 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 82 p 3

[APN correspondent M. Belyat interview with unnamed Guatemalan insurgent leader for KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA: "An Antipopular Farce Entitled 'Democratic Elections' Is in Preparation in Guatemala, But the People of That Country Reject the Junta's Plans"]

[Text] Havana-Managua, February -- He was seated in a deep armchair by a window on the other side of which the ocean reared and crashed. The queen palms were bending in the wind like twigs and making a rasping sound as their hard leaves struck against the tiled roof.

Maybe that was why I thought I detected an anxious note in the commandant's words even though he spoke softly and calmly. His appearance in general did not tie up at all with the classic picture of the "guerrillero" -- which is what those who devote their lives to armed struggle against reactionary regimes are called in Latin America. His finely chiseled features gave him more the look of a university professor than that of a seasoned insurgent commander. It was hard to believe that just a few days earlier this elegant and well-groomed man in a freshly ironed suit and with his brown hair immaculately parted was firing a captured "Galil," sleeping outdoors and threading his way through dense mountain forests....

But then I guess that a member of the main staff of the guerrilla army of the poor (EGP) [People's Guerrilla Army] -- one of a number of mass organizations waging an armed struggle against the dictatorship in Guatemala -- has to be something of a quick-change artist.

"A pantomime which has been given the title 'Free and Democratic Elections' by its White House producers is scheduled to take place in Guatemala 7 March," the commandant began. "Gen Lucas Garcia is now making hasty preparations for this farce. The presidential candidates have been assembled and the army and the police have launched a major punitive operation in a bid to eliminate as many would-be voters as possible in order to make life easier for themselves during the elections. Villages are being burned, blood is being shed, hundreds of people are disappearing without a trace and troops are running amok in the cities....

"For 27 years now the people of my country have been suffering under the jackboot of U.S. puppets. Last year alone 13,500 people were murdered in Guatemala for political reasons. Panzos, Nebaj, Coya, San Mateo, Choabajito and Rabinal are villages which suffered the same fate as Song My.

"Guatemala is in the grip of a grave economic and political crisis. Inflation reached 13 percent in 1981, the growth rate of industrial and agricultural production fell to 1 percent and foreign debts totalled $1.2 billion. The current situation in this country, where the flame of the liberation struggle is burning ever brighter and where the gulf between the ruling clique and the people's masses is constantly widening, is indicative of the political crisis. This election farce has been dreamed up as a way of stemming the tide of popular anger.

"Eight men, the 'fathers of the nation' who represent parties and currents to the regime's liking, are bidding for the leading parts in this political pantomime. It is crystal clear that none of them will veer from the course currently being pursued by Gen Lucas Garcia. The only respect in which the military and civilian nominees differ from one another is in the degree of their anticommunism, ranging from rabid to 'moderate.' But the differences are so slight as to be virtually indiscernible. I think, however, that preference will nevertheless be given to a military man -- Gen Anibal Guevara. Washington finds it easier and is more used to dealing with generals. Why take chances?"

[Question] Something similar is scheduled to take place in El Salvador almost simultaneously with the election farce in Guatemala, and some time ago "democratic elections" were also held in Honduras, where the situation is also extremely complex. How do you regard this blueprint for "democratizing" the Central American dictatorships now being put into effect under Washington's directions?

[Answer] As a ham-handed attempt to mislead world opinion and as another abortive attempt to distract the peoples of our countries from revolutionary struggle. But this time the United States is in for a resounding failure. I don't think you will find many people in Guatemala or El Salvador willing to take part in a joke election. Our peoples prefer to vote with a rifle.

Insurgent fronts are now active over most of Guatemala's territory.

[Question] Apart from the EGP, what other organizations are fighting the dictatorship?

[Answer] The Armed People's Organization, the Rebel Armed Forces and the Guatemalan Labor Party. The task facing us now in need of immediate solution is to pool forces and coordinate operations on the fronts. The first step -- creating a united command -- has already been taken. Now we are strong and the majority of the country's population is with us, including the Indians, who are the largest ethnic groups in Guatemala. We have already switched from the tactic of lightning raids to capturing and holding population centers. Bear in mind that Lucas Garcia's soldiers are armed with the latest U.S. and Israeli weapons, helicopters and tanks. On their side they have Saigon veterans, and Somoza-ites and Cuban "busanos" trained in camps in Honduras and Florida, while we are fighting with whatever weapons we capture in battle. Our armies are made up of kids straight out of school or college, farmhands and workers who have never held a machinegun in their lives before. And still we are winning. [answer ends]

The commandante suddenly smiled and in that smile all was revealed: the wet, sleepless nights spent in the rain forest, the mortal danger at every turn and the exhaustion after a hard-fought attack....

GROWING U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN LATIN AMERICA HIT

LD071636 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1015 GMT 7 Mar 82

[By TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavskiy]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Mar (TASS) -- The NATO naval maneuvers "Safe Pass 82" which begin in the Caribbean basin on 8 March are not ordinary exercises, as the Pentagon claims, but are in pursuance of far-reaching aims. Implementing a new strategic concept, the Pentagon generals are trying to extend the NATO sphere of activity into other regions, including Latin America. For the first time warships from Britain, the FRG, Canada, the Netherlands and Belgium in conjunction with U.S. ships will take part in maneuvers close to the coasts of Cuba and other sovereign states of the region. Washington is trying to present this adventurist undertaking as a measures in defense of the all-embracing "Western interests." However, in fact the United States if first of all pursuing its own hegemonist aims.

The victory of the revolution in Grenada and Nicaragua and the stepping up of the struggle of the peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala for freedom and democracy are causing unconcealed anger in the White House. Trying to take the heat out of the liberation struggle of peoples for social progress, the present U.S. administration has adopted the course of unconcealed interference, including military interference, in the internal affairs of these states. Washington threatens Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada with the imposition of sanctions, including naval blockades and armed intervention. It sends large batches of modern U.S. weapons to El Salvador and Guatemala. At the same time it is increasing its presence in Central America. As the Columbian newspaper REPUBLICA writes, the number of U.S. servicemen, including personnel of the military missions in this region, is in excess of 25,000.

The United States has emmeshed Central America in a network of military bases. The U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force are based in the Panama Canal Zone, there are major U.S. air and naval bases in Puerto Rico, and U.S. Armed Forces are at Guantanamo base -- an illegally occupied piece of Cuban territory. The United States is using these bases for the suppression of the struggles of peoples against rotten pro-American regimes.

In preparation for new aggressive acts in Central America and the Caribbean basin, the United States is now looking to extend its military bases in the area.

Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger recently admitted that the United States is holding secret talks on this matter with a number of Latin American countries. According to the New York TIMES, the Department of Defense has already asked for $21 million for "the extension and modernization of air stations in the Western part of the Caribbean basin," or to be more precise, in Honduras and Colombia.

Pentagon spokesmen describe the "Safe Pass 82" maneuvers as "routine." However, the public of Latin America calls them directly "provocative." Such a view is justified and fair. Growing U.S. aggressiveness in Central America, U.S. support for reactionary antipopular regimes and attempts to extend the sphere of activity of the aggressive NATO bloc to this region of the globe are a serious threat to the lives and security of the peoples of Latin America.

U.S., NATO CARIBBEAN MILITARY MANEUVERS HIT

LD052146 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] For 10 days beginning 8 March some NATO countries will hold large-scale naval maneuvers in the Caribbean. The war games will involve ships of the United States, Canada, Britain, Federal Germany and the Netherlands. Our commentary has been prepared by Leonid Levchenko.

All of Central America is turning into a hotbed of tension. The United States keeps building up military interference in El Salvador and threatening Cuba and Nicaragua. U.S. destroyers equipped with espionage-oriented electronic devices have been plying the Gulf of Fonseca close the the Nicaraguan and Salvadorean shores. The Pentagon is energetically collecting intelligence data about the situation in Central America to clear the way for a step up in U.S. armed interference in the region on the side of reactionary dictatorial regimes.

Officials in Washington admit that the United States may send troops to El Salvador to help the undemocratic junta that is suffering setbacks. President Reagan has approved a plan for destabilizing some progressive nations in the area. Among other things the plan provides for a naval blockade and use of units of armed bandits. Especially alarming is the fact that the Reagan administration is stubbornly refusing to look for a political settlement of the conflict-prone situation. This is evident from President Reagan's recent speech in the OAS and from State Secretary Haig's Speech in a congressional commission. The coming NATO war games in the Caribbean are an ominous sign, too. Analysts feel the United States and its NATO allies expect to blackmail the independent countries in the region at a time when the nations of Central America are debating proposals for normalization there. The proposals were put forward by the president of Mexico and were supported by the governments in Cuba and Nicaragua and by the patriots of El Salvador. The administration in Washington however is hushing them up and is beefing up military preparations instead. It is also evident that Washington keeps trying to involve NATO allies in its aggressive plans in Central America.

The Brazilian newspaper CORREIO BRASILIENSE says the Pentagon and NATO headquarters have begun to act on a new strategic concept. Under the concept the Western military alliance hopes to spread its influence on the developing nations including those in Latin America.

U.S. PLANS FOR CARIBBEAN MILITARY BASES CITED

PM071413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 82 p 5

[Correspondent W. Kurdyumov dispatch: "For Policing Operations"]

[Text] Washington, 2 Mar -- at the same time as sharply increasing military and economic support for the bloody Salvadorian regime, the Washington administration is planning to establish additional support points in Latin American countries for the purpose of carrying out policing operations in other countries in the region in the future. What they are in fact going to do is build new American military bases in the Caribbean region.

As became clear in a speech by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger last week to House of Representatives subcommittees on appropriations for and military construction, preparations for the creation of such bases are well underway and corresponding secret talks are being held with a number of countries in the region. And although in his speech Weinberger did name the countries which the Pentagon means to "gladden" with its military presence for carrying out punitive operations against the peoples of Latin American countries, according to the Washington POST the countries involved are, in particular, Honduras in Central America and American continent.

The press also reminds readers that the Pentagon has requested $8.2 billion for fiscal 1982 to finance military construction, including U.S. military bases abroad.

U.S. EL SALVADOR POLICY REPORTED, SCORED

LD052328 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 5 Mar 82

["Turning a Deaf Ear to the Voice of Reason" -- TASS heading; by commentator Ruslan Kunayev]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar, TASS -- The leadership of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the revolutionary democratic front of El Salvador declared their readiness to start talks, without any preliminary strings attached, on a political settlement of the Salvadorean conflict, which were proposed by President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico in his recent speech in Managua. One hundred and four members of the U.S. House of Representatives urged President Reagan to accept the Mexican proposal on El Salvador.

These recent reports by news agencies are evidence of the fact that the idea of holding immediate talks by all the sides concerned with the aim of putting an end to blood-shed in El Salvador meets with increasingly broader positive response.

This approach to the resolution of the Salvadorean problem is quite natural. The incessant aggravation of the situation in the Caribbean region as a result of the growing U.S. interference in El Salvador's home affairs is a source of mounting concern in Latin America and the whole world. At the same time the attempts by Washington's Salvadoran puppets at suppressing the popular movement by means of crude armed force are suffering a fiasco, in spite of the policy of genoicide pursued by the junta against the peaceful population. Detachments of insurgents actively supported by the mass of the people are successfully withstanding the attacks by the punitive troops under the command of American advisers. The consent of the patriotic forces to political talks is not evidence of their weakness, but rather an expression of strength. They are acting so above all in the popular interest in order to put an end as soon as possible to bloodshed, which has already carried away tens of thousands of lives of the Salvadorans. The only possible solution to the Salvadoran problem is a political one. This is clearly realised now everywhere, including the United States itself, as follows from the statements by American congressmen.

And only official Washington as before stakes in Salvador on its massive armed interference. In its striving to suppress at any cost the people's forces in El Salvador, the Reagan administration further insists on holding there an "election" farce, while simultaneously training men and officers of the junta's army in the USA and re-equipping that army with sophisticated weapons. These interventionist methods are accompanied with a build-up of the U.S. Naval force off the Salvadorean coast. The American leaders claim that the struggle for El Salvador has not yet been lost, the Wasington POST writes today.

Apparently they in the White House do not wish to give up the "big stick" policy in Latin America, which has long proved to be (?fruitlessly) remain to the voice of reason. [as received]

CIA-Prepared Coup Imminent

LD061220 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Managua, 6 Mar, TASS -- A military coup prepared by the U.S. CIA and by the reactionary military of El Salvador may take place in El Salvador in the coming hours. This was announced by Joaquin Villalobos, member of the Main Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, who spoke over the rebels' radio station "Venceremos".

Owing to the failure of U.S. attempts to keep the present junta in power, the USA has decided to remove from the political arena of the country the persons who have compromised themselves through direct involvement in such sanguinary crimes as the killing of nuns, Joaquin Villalobos said. Thus, by changing the "facade" of the regime Washington intends to keep intact the regime's entire repressive apparatus and then again assume the offensive against the revolutionary forces.

The CIA's plan, the Salvadoran patriot pointed out, envisages the assassination of Defence Minister Guillermo Garcia and Roberto d'Abuisson, representative of the ultra-rightist circles.

New York, 6 Mar, TASS -- The newspaper New York TIMES reports that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig met with the second important member of the junta ruling in El Salvador, Colonel Gutierrez. The paper stresses that the meeting was surrounded with unusual measures of secrecy. The Salvadoran colonel was ushred in to Haig's office through a car garage to avoid pressmen who gathered in the vestibule near the main entrance. The New York TIMES points out that no details of the meeting are reported.

Managua, 6 Mar, TASS -- According to reports reaching here, the head of the Salvadoran junta, Duarte, urgently left by air for the United States on a "secret mission". As the patriots' radio station "Venceremos" points out, the trip is directly connected with plans for a CIA-prepared military coup in El Salvador.

MOSCOW PLANT WORKERS CONDEMN SALVADORAN JUNTA

PM071511 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Feb 82 p 3

["Statement by the Workers and Employees of Moscow's Znak Pocheta Order-Bearing Pipe Plant Who Took Part in a Meeting of Protest Against the Suppression of Trade Union Freedoms and the Monstrous Crimes of the Junta in El Salvador"]

[Text] We the workers and employees of Moscow's Znak Pocheta Order-Bearing Pipe Plant, like all Soviet people and the entire progressive world public, are following with unremitting attention and profound alarm the events taking place in El Salvador.

The Salvadoran junta, in alliance with U.S. imperialism, has recently stepped up mass terror against the civilian population, trade unions and other organizations of working people coming out in support of the just struggle of the country's patriotic forces against the age-old oppression and for elementary human rights and social justice.

Relying on the Washington administration's military and financial aid, the junta -- under the leadership and with the direct participation of Pentagon "advisers" -- is crudely flouting civil rights and democratic freedoms, undertaking the fiercest repressions against civilians, burning villages; subjecting population centers to massive bombing raids and carrying out brutal reprisals against trade union leaders and activists.

We Soviet working people are not indifferent to the fate of the Salvadoran working people. We are wholly and fully in solidarity with their just struggle for their rights and against the domination of foreign capital.

We working people angrily denounce and hold up to shame the Reagan administration's policy of flagrant interference in the sovereign affairs of other states. We voice a resolute protest against the U.S. military's actions and demand an immediate end to military and other aid to the criminal Salvadoran junta.

We demand the cessation of the monstrous crimes against the Salvadoran people and we protect against the violation of human rights and the suppression of trade union and democratic liberties in El Salvador.

Shame on the bloody crimes of the junta in El Salvador!

United States -- Hands off El Salvador!

We express the firm conviction that the just cause for which the Salvadoran patriots are struggling will triumph!

Long live the working poeple's international solidarity!

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1982 SIGNED WITH CUBA

PM080803 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 9 Feb 82, Signed to Press 22 Feb 82 p 21

[TASS report: "USSR-Cuba: Trade Protocol]

[Text] A trade and payments protocol between the USSR and Cuba for 1982, a financial agreement and protocols on the technical servicing of Soviet machinery in Cuba have been signed in Havana. The trade protocol envisages further expanding reciprocal trade between the two countries and strengthening cooperation in the trade and economic sphere. Trade will exceed R5 billion under the protocol.

The documents were signed for the Soviet side by First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister N.D. Komarov and for the Cuban side by Foreign Trade Minister R. Cabrizas.

PRAVDA CITES CASTRO CABLE TO BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV

PM060839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

To Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

On behalf of the Communist Party, the people and Government of Cuba I express profound gratitude for the fraternal congratulations on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of our revolution's victory.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Council of State and of the Government of the Reoublic of Cuba.

PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 11 FEB

PM051801 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Arrival of Ambassador"]

[Text] Rene Hooper Lopez, Peruvian ambassador to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 11 February.

MATERIALS ON 5 MAR WOMEN'S DAY RALLY IN MOSCOW

Opening, CPSU Greetings

LD051604 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1355 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Opening speech and reading of CPSU Central Committee greetings message by Raisa Fedorovna Dementyeva, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, at 5 March rally in Moscow's Bolshoy Theater to mark International Women's Day -- live]

[Text] Comrades, permit me on behalf of the Moscow Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions, and the Moscow city Komsomol Committee to declare this solemn meeting of representatives of party, soviet and public organizations of the city of Moscow devoted to International Women's Day, 8 March, open. [National anthem follows]

Comrades, the CPSU Central Committee has addressed greetings to Soviet women in connection with International Women's Day, 8 March. Permit me to read the text of the greeting from the CPSU Central Committee:

To Soviet women:

Dear women, glorious daughters of our socialist homeland, the CPSU Central Committee warmly greets you and cordially congratulates you on International Women's Day, the day of international solidarity of the working women of the whole world. The bright joyful spring-like holiday of 8 March has become truly national [vsenarodnyy] in our country. It is a bright manifestation of the profound respect of a socialist society for women. It is a recognition of their immense services in the revolutionary struggle and in the creative achievements of the Soviet people.

We are marking the present holiday on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. The role of women in setting up and consolidating of our miltinational state has been great. The homeland is deeply indebted to their self-sacrifice and talent for its achievements and victories. The deeds and exploits of communist and nonparty women in the years of the civil war and on the construction projects of the first 5-year plans in the harsh time of the Great Patriotic War and the difficult years of revival will not fade with time.

Socialism has granted women genuine freedom and broad opportunities for the flowering of their creative powers. The country is rightly proud of your successes in various areas of the economy, the sciences, culture, education, health care and sports. Everywhere you are working with great zeal and diligence so that our fatherland may become yet richer, more beautiful and stronger and so that the life and daily round of the Soviet republics, of all the nations and ethnic groups of the country, are making a worthy contribution to the development of the socialist homeland in further strengthening the friendship and indestructible unity of the fraternal peoples. Soviet women are selflessly dedicated to the ideals of communism, to the great Leninist party. All your enthusiasm, knowledge, industry and skill you give to the great cause of building communism, to implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. In socialist competition for the successful implementation of the 1982 plans and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan millions of women are displaying exemplary shock labor. Outstanding women have become heroes of socialist labor and have won USSR state prizes. The homeland's lofty awards have been bestowed on them. Your extensive and fruitful participation in the running of state and public affairs is a real fact of our life. One-third of the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and half of the deputies to local soviets are women. Over half of the trade union and Komsomol organizations are headed by women.

We address ourselves with particular warmth today to mothers. In his memoirs Leonid Ilich Brezhnev speaks of his mother perceptively and with the profound love of a son. Women are rightly called the soul of the family. They are the source of many of the best human qualities, where the foundations of personality are laid.

In teaching your children to be highly idealistic, industrious and honest you are preparing a worthy and reliable new generation for the country.

The party and government are displaying untiring concern for mothers. A broad system of measures is being consistently implemented to increase assistance to mothers, children and the family. The happiness of mothers and their children is inseparable from peace. Soviet women wholeheartedly support the peace-loving foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. In the complex international situation the women of this country, together with the women of the socialist countries and working women throughout the world, are waging an active struggle for peace and for the elimination of the threat of a war involving nuclear missiles.

May the voice of women resound still louder in the struggle against the danger of war, for peace and disarmament! May there always be clear skies and sun above the heads of children! Dear Soviet women, we say a hearty, communist thank you for your inspired work and indefatigable activity for the sake of the socialist homeland. From the bottom of our hearts we wish you good health, prosperity and new successes in work, study and creativity. We wish you and your families great happiness. Honor and glory be to Soviet women! We warmly greet the women of the fraternal socialist ocuntries. May the unity and cohesion of working women throughout the world grow! Long live our homeland, the USSR! Long live Communism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee [applause]

Esteemed comrades! Permit me to express profound gratitude and thanks on your behalf to our party's Central Committee for their high assessment of the role of Soviet women in communist construction, for the great concern which the party Central Committee, its Politburo -- headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the outstanding politician and statesman of our times, the faithful successor to the cause of great Lenin, the fiery fighter for peace and communism -- are displaying for the well-being and happiness of the Soviet people and the women of our country. [applause]

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and you, dear Leonid Ilich, that the women of Moscow, together with women throughout our country, will commit all their strength, energy and knowledge to the struggle for implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress, will make their contribution in fulfilling the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan, will usher in the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy manner and will multiply their endeavors in ths struggle for the prosperity of our homeland and for peace on earth. [applause]

List of Leaders Attending

LD051530 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Summary] A solemn meeting devoted to International Women's Day is taking place in Moscow. "With stormy and prolonged applause those present welcomed Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Pelshe, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov."

WOMEN'S DAY MARKED BY MEETING IN ASHKHABAD

GF051817 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] A ceremonial meeting marking the 8 March International Women's Day was held at the Turkmen (Mallanpeka) academic theater of drama in Ashkhabad today. Members of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee (Boyka), Gapurov, Karryyev, Makarkin, Mishchenko, Mollayeva and Shmidt; Candidate Members of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Annayev and Chorekliyev; Deputy Chairmen of the Turkmen Council of Ministers Abramov and Bazarova; party, war and labor veterans; party, soviet, trade unions and Komsomol workers; and progressive workers, production innovators, scientists and cultural figures attended the ceremony.

Comrade Charryyeva, first secretary of the Turkmen Komsomol Central Committee, presented a report on the International Women's Day during the ceremony. Turkmen community representatives expressed their warm and cordial congratulations to women of the Soviet Union on the occasion. The participants were greeted by the Pioneers. The ceremony ended with a festive concert.

TRUD 'INFORMATION REPORT' ON AUCCTU PLENUM

PM081213 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Mar 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on AUCCTU Plenum"]

[Text] An AUCCTU plenum was held in Moscow 5 March.

The plenum examined an organizational question. In connection with his reassignment the plenum released A.I. Shibayev from the duties of AUCCTU chairman and Presidium member.

Stepan Alekseyevich Shalayev was unanimously elected AUCCTU chairman and member of the Presidium.

The plenum examined the AUCCTU report to the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions -- "Report on the AUCCTU's Work and the tasks of USSR Trade Unions in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions." AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V.I. Prohkorov addressed the plenum on this question.

Those who spoke in the debate — M.A. Orlov, chairman of the Moskovskaya Oblast trade union council; V.I. Lapshin, chairman of the Defense Industry Workers' Trade Union Central Committee; Hero of Socialist Labor V.G. Pogorelov, a Leningrad polisher; Ye.I. Savelyev, chairman of the Stavropolskiy Kray trade union council; and M.G. Dolzhenkova, chairman of the Textile and Light Industry Workers' Trade Union Central Committee -- submitted a proposal to approve the AUCCTU report to the 17th congress of USSR trade unions in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions" and to entrust AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev with delivering the report.

The plenum unanimously approved the AUCCTU report to the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions' "Report on the AUCCTU's Work and the Tasks of USSR Trade Unions in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions."

The plenum adopted a corresponding resolution on the question discussed.

The plenum examined and approved the USSR trade unions' budget and the state social insurance budget for 1982. AUCCTU Secretary A.P. Biryukova delivered the report on this question.

The plenum adopted corresponding resolutions on this question.

Participating in the work of the plenum were K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and N.A. Petrovichev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

POLITBURO MEMBERS RECEIVE OCT REVOLUTION ORDERS

Shcherbitskiy Award

LD041720 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] The order of the October Revolution has been awarded to Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee of the Ukraine.

The decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium says that this award is for his great organizational and political work in mobilizing the communists and all the working people of the republic to grow a harvest of agricultural crops in the difficult weather conditions of 1981 and in the procurement of agricultural produce.

Rashidov Award

LD052054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, was awarded the Order of the October Revolution. This award notes his great organizational and political work in mobilizing communists and all working people of the republic for successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for 1981 for the sale to the state of cotton, grain and other farm produce.

AWARDS OF ORDER OF LENIN DECORATIONS REPORTED

CPSU's Zamyatin

LD081104 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Mar, TASS -- Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Department of International Information of the CPSU Central Committee, has been awarded the highest Soviet decoration -- the Order of Lenin -- in recognition of his services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

Turkmenistan's Gapurov

PM071621 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 1

["Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the award of the Order of Lenin to Comrade M.G. Gapurov"]

[Text] To award the Order of Lenin to comrade Mukhamednazar Gapurovich Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, for his services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with his 60th birthday.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, the Kremlin. 12 February 1982.

AFP REPORTS SAKHAROV APPEAL FOR WRITER VLADIMOV

NC071725 Paris AFP in English 1717 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Mar (AFP) -- Andrey Sakharov, the Soviet Union's best known dissident, today issued an appeal to world opinion to stand by Soviet writer Georgy Vladimov.

Dr Sakharov, a physicist considered the "father" of the Soviet H-bomb, made his appeal in a communique distributed by his wife, Yelena Bonner. He lives in forced residence in provincial Gorkiy and cannot travel to Moscow.

In the communique, Dr Sakharov said that the Moscow (?apartment) of Mr Vladimov, author of a celebrated account of life in internment camps under Stalin titled "The Faithful Russian," had recently been searched by the KGB, the Soviet political police.

He said that in the course of the search, all foreign editions of Mr Vladimov's works had been confiscated, as well numerous documents from his archives.

"A search always heralds other measures of persecution," Dr Sakharov said, calling on world opinion to intervene in favor of the novelist, described as "a remarkable man and one of the best writers of our era."

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON NUCLEAR POWER DEVELOPMENT

PM031921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Nuclear Energy Construction Projects"]

[Text] A group of workers and engineers building the Zaprozhye Nuclear Power Station [AES] recently visited their colleagues in Balakovo, Saratovskaya Oblast. They did not go simply as guests -- they concluded agreements relating to competition between teams, sections and the construction sites as a whole and established schedules for comparing results. But, most important of all they studied the work methods of the workers at the Balakovo AES and described and demonstrated their own work methods. Taking Zaprozhye work practices into account, the builders of the Balakovo AES, who began building their project later than the Zaporozhye workers, were able to complete a number of technological operations more rapidly.

And speeding up the construction of nuclear power stations is a task of the utmost importance. The 26th CPSU Congress decisions envisage that specifically nuclear power stations will basically provide the entire increase in electricity generation in the European part of the country. This will improve both the fuel and energy balance and the reliability of power supplies and enable great savings on transport costs. In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to commission something like over twice as much generating capacity as in the 10th and to put the installation of power units on a production line basis.

A design for a series-built power station, the prototype of which is under construction at Zaporozhye, has already been outlined. Nuclear power construction combines are being set up near the construction sites, their functions being to integrate the interests of the numerous subcontracting, industrial and transport organizations and subordinate them to the common aim of getting one power unit operational every year.

Yet nuclear energy development rates are still lower than envisaged in planned targets. Last year, the "million kilowatters" at the South Ukraine, Smolensk and Kursk power stations were not commissioned. There are often interruptions in the supply of gravel, metal and structural components to construction sites. Planning institutes are often late in preparing technical documentation and make fundamental changes to it while the work is in progress. There is evidence of the old tradition of power stations construction beginning without having carried out the necessary engineering preparations and with insufficient accomodation facilities for the workers.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted resolutions aimed at speeding up AES construction. Provision has been made for strengthening the production base of power station builders and for providing them with more machines, equipment and personnel. More housing and amenities will be built for them.

The stronger the mutual ties between subcontractors and suppliers of metal, materials, structural components and equipment, the faster power units will "come off" the production line. Experience shows that where machine builders deliver highly-prefabricated units complete, in large assembly units, labor expenditures on the construction site falls sharply and work rates rise. Both incentives for punctual suppliers and strict economic sanctions for not fulfilling economic commitments must be used as a reliable way of improving contract discipline. Party committees on construction sites and central committees of sector trade unions must do everything possible to develop competition among factories producing parts for other factories in accordance with the "worker relay" principle approved by the party central committee.

The implementation of the plans for the development of nuclear energy depends to a decisive degree on punctilious work by economic leaders, the engineering services of construction sites and construction industry enterprises and scientific research, planning and procurement organizations.

A great deal depends on the degree of organization within the administrative apparatus of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification itself. Power station design plans need improving and there are too many different types of prefabricated components. The replacement of one type of material or structural component by another without careful consideration of the specific characteristics of the projects under construction is not always justified. As letters to PRAVDA show, the system for selecting the most progressive design options has not as yet been fully perfected. Some of them, the proposal from Atomenergostroyprojekt [expansion unknown] for changing the design of protective shields for example, have been rejected without being subjected to comprehensive expert analysis. It is clear that the responsibility of the ministry's Scientific and Technical Council must be increased.

Specialists' management actions in trusts and main administrations are not always well organized. For this reason, a great deal of time is wasted by teams on power station construction sites, the level of equipment use is low and the level of manual labor is not falling. It is essential to more actively introduce multi-stage team financial autonomy, as well as large mechanized complexes bringing together plan collectives, construction workers and drivers. In developing competition to speed up the commissioning of nuclear power projects party and trade union committees on construction sites have a duty to strive to ensure that work collectives are bolder in adopting improved management methods and comprehensive quality control systems and save on resources.

Vigilant monitoring of the progress of work to build nuclear power stations sites is one of the most important tasks for local party organs. Promptly analyzing and generalizing advanced experience in construction on a production line basis, they must be more persistent in promoting its widespread dissemination. A resolute stop should also be put to the practise of diverting material resources from nuclear power stations to other projects -- a practise that is still common in a number of places.

The construction of power industry projects merits the constant attention of our press, radio and television. In keeping readers informed about work progress, they must more actively raise topical problems relating to the construction of nuclear power stations and contribute to the development of socialist competition among those who are working to create nuclear energy for a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

The task of power plant construction workers is to commission AES capacities on and ahead of schedule. Scientists and specialists must constantly improve design and construction methods with a view to further reducing labor costs per kilowatt of AES capacity. This will make it possible to build up the generation of electricity at an accelerated rate and to create a sound base for the dynamic development of the Soviet economy in the decades ahead.

TASS REPORTS NEW COAL DEPOSIT IN KAZAKHSTAN

LD051326 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Alma-Ata, 5 Mar, TASS -- A new, Borlin, coal deposit replenished the fuel base of Soviet Kazakhstan. The Borlin deposit was surveyed in the feather-grass steppe between the large cities of Karaganda and Tselinograd. A quarry, which was built here, will send this year more than three million tons of coal to thermal electric power stations. The annual capacity of the quarry is planned to be increased in the future up to 10-12 million tons.

The Borlin deposit geologically proved to be an analogue of the famous Ekibastuz deposit (its reserves run into 1,000 million tons) on the basis of which a high-capacity fuel-and-energy complex is now under construction. The complex will consist of a group of huge collieries and thermal electric power stations. It is located just 250 kilometres south-west of Ekibastuz. The quality of the Borlin coal does not differ from that of the Ekibastuz coal. It can also be extracted by the highly-efficient opencast method.

A TASS correspondent has learned at the State Planning Committee of Kazakhstan that by the end of 1980s the role of Kazakhstan's coal in the USSR's fuel-and-energy balance will largely increase. The republic will start supplying cheap fuel to thermal electric power stations with a total capacity of 40 million kilowatts -- double the capacity than now. A new coal quarry is under construction for this purpose in the Ekibastuz basin. Deposits of the Turgay basin in the north-western part of Kazakhstan are being prepared for exploitation.

The Turgay coal seams are located 500-600 kilometres closer to energy-generating centres of the Urals and the European part of the USSR than Ekibastuz coal seams. Besides, electric transmission lines of 1.5 million and 1,150,000 volts which are now under construction are not far from the area of their bedding. The electric transmission lines will transport energy from Kazakhstan to the Urals and the centre of the USSR.

This year the miners of the republic plan to extract for the first time more than 120 million tons of power-generating and coking coal -- a rise of 6 million tons over 1980.

BEREZHNOY COMMENTS ON GROWTH IN SOVIET ECONOMY

LD031846 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 3 Mar 82

[By TASS economic news analyst Yuriy Berezhnoy]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Mar, TASS -- It is no chance that Western propaganda has drastically stepped up its slanderous allegations about the condition of the Soviet economy at a time when there are signs of the further aggravation of the economic crisis in the United States and other capitalist countries. This is an obvious attempt to distract attention from the difficulties of the capitalist economy or to present them as an international phenomenon.

Meanwhile, the United States is really going from bad to worse. The gross national product in the United States dropped by 1.5 percent as compared with the previous year, which has caused a decrease of the cummulative index of the indicators of the economic growth without precedent in the past decade. Industrial output shrank by over 5 percent in the United States from July to December, and an number of leading industries showed an even larger decrease.

Given these difficulties, why not try and distract world public attention from this glaring evidence of the collapse of Reagan's economic program! That was how the Washington propagandists got the thankless task of attacking the Soviet economy.

But what if we have a look at facts? It should be pointed out right away that the claim that the Soviet economy is marking time and that reserves have been completely exhausted stands no criticism. Every expert knows that the annual average rate of growth of the national income and industrial output in the Soviet Union in 1951-1980, according to official statistics, were more than double the relevant figures for the United States, while the annual average rate of growth of social labour productivity in the Soviet Union was treble that in the United States.

The recently published results of 1981 give no reason for such claims either. To begin with, the general indicator of social and economic progress -- national income -- increased in the Soviet Union by 3.2 percent during the first year of the new five year period (1981-1985). This is not a bad showing for a country which accounts today for 20 percent of the world's industrial output. Industry, the leading economic sector, increased its output by 3.4 percent, and investment in the national economy exceeded the 1980 level by three percent.

All the key sectors of the Soviet economy and all the 15 union republics of the country have made progress.

The present-day material and technical reserves of the USSR despite the negative consequences of droughts during the past three years in succession, provide a good basis for reaching the new targets for the worldwide economic competition with capitalism that were formulated in the five year plan.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED FOR 2-5 MARCH

LD060544 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 2-5 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

2 March

Kazakhstan farms today completed formation of technical personnel for field work. Spring crops are to be sown on 30 million hectares; grain crops will be sown on 25 million hectares of this area. (0830 GMT)

Over 1.5 million hectares have been allocated for summer crops in Rostovskaya Oblast. (1900 GMT)

3 March

Spring sowing has begun in Vakhsh Valley, Tadzhikistan. First thousands of hectares have been sown with early vegetables, sugar beet and annual grasses. (0900 GMT)

4 March

The first thousands of hectares have been sown with spring cereal crops in Uzbekistan. After Kashkadarinskaya Oblast, wheat and barley sowing has begun in the Dzhizak steppe. (0304 GMT)

Last year, Stavropolskiy Kray produced almost 2.5 million tons of grain for the country. This year about 2 million hectares are to be sown with spring crops -- corn, sunflowers and sugar beets. The entire kray has been fully supplied with soya seed, and farms will therefore be able to sow their fodder crops with a mixture of pulses, particularly soya. However, so far only 11 rayons in the kray have been fully supplied with grain and pulse seed; the other 15 rayons are in the process of completing supplies. These rayons have been hindered by snow and strong winds. Snow has gotten into the storehouses and covered the seed, but every effort is being made to prevent their spoilage. (0200 GMT)

5 March

The spring wheat, Omskaya-9, will be sown on over 1.5 million hectares this year in Omskaya Oblast. (0300 GMT)

Spring field work is underway in Kazakhstan. Winter crops now occupy 2.1 million hectares here. Topdressing with mineral fertilizer is being carried out in Chimkentskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Alma-Atinskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts. Preparations are being made to use irrigation systems in the south of the republic. (0530 GMT)

Farmers will soon be out in the fields. This year the Ukraine is to grow more than 50 million tons of grain, about a ton for every inhabitant of the republic. Seed is being prepared and other jobs are being done in preparation for the field work. Farmers in Kharkovskaya Oblast have solved the problem of tractor spare shortages by braising a new piece of metal on to the worn-out part. (1430 GMT)

LATVIAN CP PLENUM DISCUSSES FODDER PRODUCTION

PM051805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 82 p 2

[Report by unnamed PRAVDA correspondent: "Concern for Fodder"]

[Text] Riga, 2 Mar -- A Latvian CP Central Committee plenum has been held here to discuss the republic party organization's tasks in strengthening the fodder base with a view to further increasing the production of livestock products in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. A report was delivered by V.A. Chemm, secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee.

EXPLOSION ROCKS MOSCOW SPACE FACTORY 4 MAR

NC051629 Paris AFP in English 1624 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar (AFP) -- An explosion yesterday rocked a factory on the periphery of western Moscow that produces equipment for space shots and there were many victims, an eyewitness disclosed today.

The explosion came around 7:30 p.m. and it was so strong that "one would have thought one was in a bombing raid," the eyewitness added. Flames, he said, reached up to the top of surrounding 16-storey high-rise buildings.

The neighborhood, the source added, was instantly closed to traffic by police and no one could get near the factory except for rescue workers. The plant itself is off limits all the year round because of the nature of its production.

No precise figures could be obtained on the number of victims, but several hundred people were believed working there at a time, 24 hours a day.

Western witnesses counted some 40 fire trucks and several dozen ambulances rushing to the site.

Further Report

NC051752 Paris AFP in English 1746 GMT 5 Mar 82

[By Patrick Meney]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar (AFP) -- An entire department of Moscow factory producing space equipment was blown apart late yesterday by a huge explosion which is believed to have left a large number of victims. Officials have given no information nor any explanation, although the disaster occurred in the Davidkovo area of the capital. However, witnesses told AFP that at about 1930 here yesterday they heard a noise "like shelling" and saw flames rise some 50 metres (150 feet) into the sky above the city. Western experts said the description suggested that stocks of fuel for space vehicles had exploded.

At the same time, in the city centre, Western witnesses saw some 40 fire engines and several dozen ambulances converging on the area of the blast. The witnesses were unable to approach the area, which was already sealed off by the army.

Reliable Soviet sources said that between 200 and 300 people worked in the department which was destroyed.

The factory, which from the outside was unremarkable except for the sign "research laboratories" on one building, was believed to manufacture satellite and rocket parts, other Soviet sources said.

One witness said he thought the accident had killed many people, but there was no way of being able to draw up a casualty list. The authorities have remained silent in line with normal policy which is never to give the death toll for such disasters.

As so-called "negative events," major accidents are usually kept from the public. For example, an accident in the Moscow underground railway system on February 17 left 32 people dead and more than 100 injured, but neither radio nor television mentioned it despite public concern.

VENUS-14 PROBE LANDS; PROJECT DESCRIBED

LD051254 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar, TASS -- At 5.53 minutes Moscow time today, the descent craft of the automatic interplanetary station Venus-14 entered the Venusian atmosphere, and 63 minutes later made a soft landing on the planet's surface to the east of Phoebe area at a point 13 degrees 15 minutes south latitude and 310 degrees 9 minutes longitude.

A direct analysis of the planet's soil was made on the landing site, thousands of kilometers away from the descent craft of the station Venus-13. New panoramic pictures of the surrounding terrain were sent back to earth.

As reported earlier, the station Venus-14 was put on an interplanetary flight path on November 4, 1981. During radio communication sessions its flight was directed, the state of its onboard systems controlled, and instrument readings on measurements in outer space received. On November 14, 1981, and on February 25, 1982, the flight paths of the station were corrected and on March 3, 1982, when the station approached the planet a descent craft separated from it.

During the flight in the Venusian atmosphere and after the craft's landing on its surface, complex scientific investigations were carried out. These included experiments to study the chemical and isotopic composition of the atmosphere and clouds, the structure of the cover and diffused solar radiation and to register electric discharges in the atmpsphere.

With the help of a soil-sampling device installed aboard the descent craft, the surface layer of Venus was drilled and soil samples taken and analyzed in order to find out the elementary composition of rocks on the new site.

The scientific and technical experiments and exploration on the surface -- held under extremely difficult conditions with a temperature of 465 degrees centigrade and a pressure of 94 atmospheres -- included transmission of panoramic pictures of the surrounding terrain through colour light filters, measurements of electric conductivity, physico-mechanical properties of the Venusian soil and an assessment of the planet's seismic activity. During these operations all systems and instruments of the descent craft functioned successfully and reliably.

A pennant with a bas-relief of Lenin in installed aboard the Venus-14. A state badge with the coat-or-arms of the USSR is installed aboard the descent craft.

During the further flght of the stations Venus-13 and Venus-14 along heliocentric orbits it is planned to continue the scientific investigations started on interplanetary Earth-Venus flights.

The scientific information obtained by the two space stations is processed and studied at the institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The materials of investigations showed that the descent craft of the Venus-13 made a landing on a site of the ancient surface of the planet where sheets of lava with traces of chemical erosion, rarely seen on earth, were discovered.

The measurements made by the two stations in different structural-morphological areas on the Venusian surface under a single programme made possible on all-round exploration of Venus, the planet of the solar system closest to the earth.

The space experiment, which was dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR, has enriched science with valuable information of great importance for planetology, specifically for studying early stages of the evolution of the earth and other planets of the solar system.

The new spectacular achievements of Soviet cosmonautics is a vivid demonstration of the creative powers of the Soviet people, a fitting contribution to the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

Report on Findings

LD051834 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 5 Mar 82

[By TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar, TASS -- Radio signals, after covering the path of 70 million kilimetres, today recorded another square of the genuine "portrait" of the planet Venus on a roll of paper, reminding of fine papyrus.

The even, slightly wrinkled brownish plates on which the descent module of the interplanetary station "Venera-14" landed are covered with light brown sandstone. This was the appearance of the spot of the Venusian surface at seven hours 14 minutes Moscow time.

The night at the flight control center was just as tense as four days ago when "Venera-13" landed on the planet. Soviet scientists, heads of the research programme arrived at the centre.

"The descent craft has landed on the planet." Immediately after this long-awaited news the operator, commenting on the descent, reported the location of the landing site. The new Venus explorer landed on a small hill, about 500 metres high. It may, perhaps, be called a plain in comparison with the previous landing site. This could be clearly seen on two screens as the eye of telephotometres drew centimetre by centimetre a new panorama of Venus. A plain is a plain, even on a distant planet. There are no heaps of the sharp angular stones among which the Venus-13 descended. The locality recalls a much weathered terrain of some foothills. One can see small potholes covered with hillside waste.

The station's television eyes took pictures of the same panorama in three versions -- with red, dark blue and green filters. It is only in a few days' time that a new colour portrait of Venus, processed by special electronic devices, will be released to scientists.

Scientists at the press club share their opinions of this outstanding event in world science and technology.

"Despite the seeming similarity in the patterns of work of the two automatic stations," said Academician Vladimir Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, "we have received a great amount of equally valuable results from different regions of Venus. I think that only the colour scheme of these panoramas will be identical. As to other parameters -- the character of terrain, the physical and chemical properties of the soil and the surrounding atmosphere, the illumination of the atmosphere and the presence of some unexpected components in it -- we have received flows of information complementing one another. This information is being awaited these days by scientists in many countries."

"We have received word from Houston," he went on, where an international symposium on the moon and planets is opening on March 17. We are told that they are looking forward to meeting our planetologists and geochemists at the symposium. They set a date, an hour and even mentioned the number of the room in which they are planning to hear brief reports by Soviet scientists on the expeditions to Venus."

"One of the great sensations of the two expeditions will be, perhaps, a chemical 'portrait' of the Venusian ground," said Valeriy Barsukov, director of the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. "The scientists do not hurry with their conclusions about exact figures on the composition of Venusian rock. There is still a lot of work to be done."

"It can be said already today that highly alkaline potassium basalts, which do not occur on the Earth's surface, are the prevalent components of rock on the hot waterless surface of Venus. Scientists happened to find such rocks perhaps only in deep oceanic depression. It may be interesting to note that such rocks were also found in the lunar soil samples brought to Earth by Soviet stations. This will evidently help draw a comparison between the evolution of the Earth, the Moon, Venus and other planets of the solar system."

Finally, one of the most striking results of the expedition is that the scientists this time have received convincing proof of the fact that the colour of the sky over Venus is orange. It has already been established that solar light does not pass through its dense coat of clouds. It goes back or is diffused. Hence, unlike the customary blue colour of the sky on Earth, the lower atmosphere of Venus assumes the reddish-brown colouring of the Venusian surface of which colour pictures were first taken by Soviet scientists as a result of this outstanding space expedition.

LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1342 EARTH SATELLITE ANNOUNCED

LD051456 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar, TASS -- The Cosmos-1342 artificial satellite of the Earth has launched in the Soviet Union today. It carries on board scientific equipment intended for studies of outer space.

The sputnik was put on an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution, 89.5 minutes; maximum distance from the surface of the Earth, 326 kilometres; minimum distance, 207 kilometres; inclination of orbit, 72.9 degrees.

Besides scientific equipment the sputnik carries a radio system for precise measurements of orbit elements and a radiotelemetric system for transmitting to Earth data on the functioning of the instruments and scientific equipment.

POLISH-BUILT RESEARCH SHIP COMPLETES TRIALS

PM071635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 82 p 4

[Report from roundup of TASS and PRAVDA correspondents under general heading: "7 Days"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Performance trials have been completed on the new scientific research ship Akademik Aleksandr Nesmeyanov built at Szczecin's Warski shipyard. It will swell the flotilla of USSR Academy of Sciences ships. On board 26 laboratories will be fitted with modern apparatus and equipment and a computer center has been created.